

# THE WARRIOR



# KING BO "JAWS" E ANGOLA



1



2

# HOFFA MISSING HEARST ARRESTS PEKING TOURIS



3



4

# NEW JUSTICE GANDHI CON CHOU-EN-LA



5



6



# WORLD EVENTS

- 7/4/75 BILLIE JEAN KING BOWS OUT** — After winning her 6th straight Wimbledon Singles title she emphasized that this was her last major Singles competition.
- "JAWS" BIG MONEY-MAKER IN '75** — Here Roy Scheider and Robert Shaw battle mechanical shark during filming of movie.
- 11/11/75 ANGOLA** — Soldiers of the Soviet-backed MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, fire weapons in the air in Luanda, welcoming Angolan independence from Portugal.



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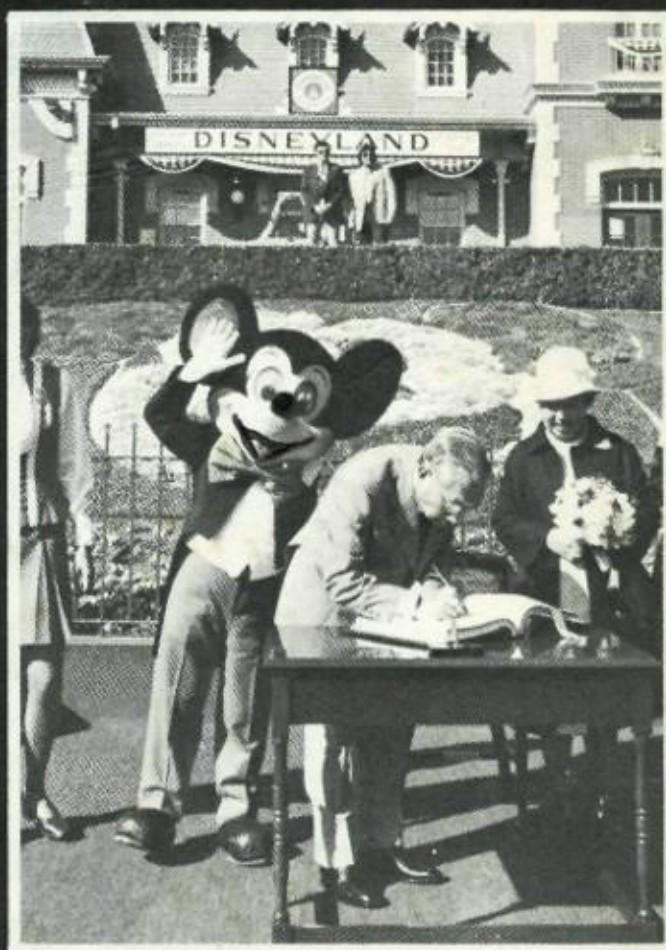
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- 7/6/75 HOFFA MISSING** — James P. Hoffa and Barbara Grancer, children of missing ex-Teamster boss James R. Hoffa, announced the posting of a reward for information revealing the whereabouts of their father. Hoffa vanished July 30.
- 12/11/75 PATTY HEARST ARRESTED** — Patricia Hearst is shown on her way to San Francisco and an appearance in federal court concerning charges of federal bank robbery.
- 12/2/75 PEKING TOURISTS** — President and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, left, visit the Temple of Heaven Grounds during the second day of their China tour.
- 11/29/75 NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE** — U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John Paul Stevens is shown with his wife, Elizabeth, after being nominated by President Ford to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States.
- 6/12/75 CONVICTED** — In June Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was convicted of winning her 1971 election to Parliament illegally. However, in November the Supreme Court erased the conviction.
- 1/9/76 CHOU-EN-LAI DIES** — All Tokyo afternoon papers display portrait of Chou-En-lai in reporting the death of the Chinese Premier.
- 10/1/75 THRILLA' FROM MANILA** — Muhammed Ali delivers left and right to head of Joe Frazier in the 14th round of their title fight in Manila. Moments later Ali was declared winner.
- 10/8/75 VISITING EMPEROR** — Emperor Hirohito of Japan signs guest book at Disneyland during first visit to United States. Empress Nagako and Mickey Mouse look on.
- 6/30/75 NEW U.N. AMBASSADOR** — Daniel Moynihan became the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. He is shown casting a negative vote in the U.N. General Assembly, November 10, on a resolution to label Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination."



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THRILLA' FROM  
VISITING EM  
NEW U.N. AM

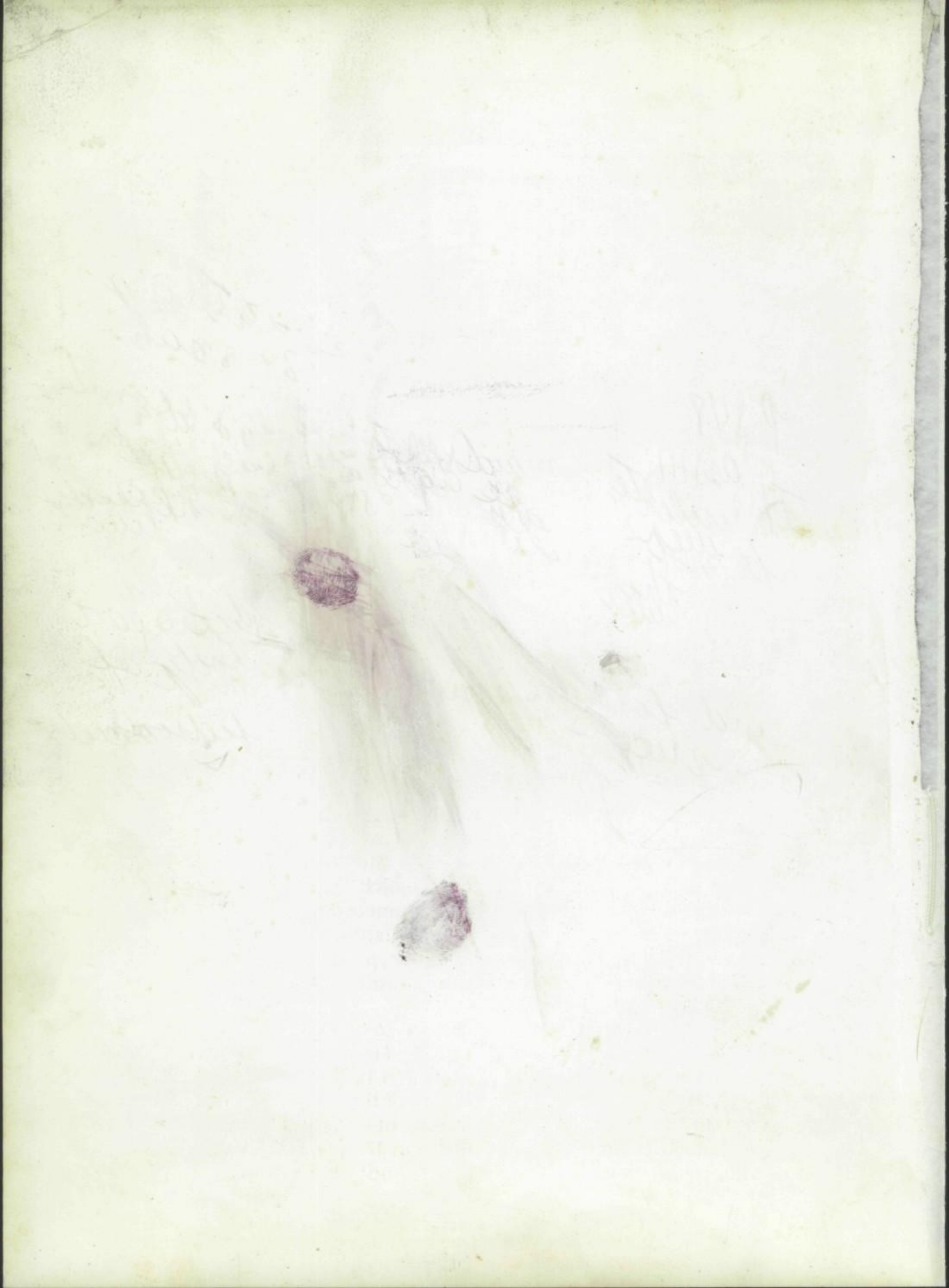


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# WARRIOR

# 1976



## A BICENTENNIAL TRIP

America is celebrating her 200th birthday this year.

Since much of the history of the United States involves the efforts and accomplishments of her tradesmen, the 1976 Senior Class thought it would be fitting to go back 200 years and visit the graduating class of what might have been Smith High School in 1776.

Just as the modern Alfred E. Smith High School offers courses in the building and transportation trades,

the "Bronx Trade School" of 1776 concentrated also on these same crafts which were so vital to the development and expansion of the United States. However, the materials, products and techniques were those of a simpler time.

Curious to see what changes had occurred in these trades in 200 years, the 1976 Senior Class climbed into their time machine and back they went—all the way back to the Bronx of 1776. And this is what they found...

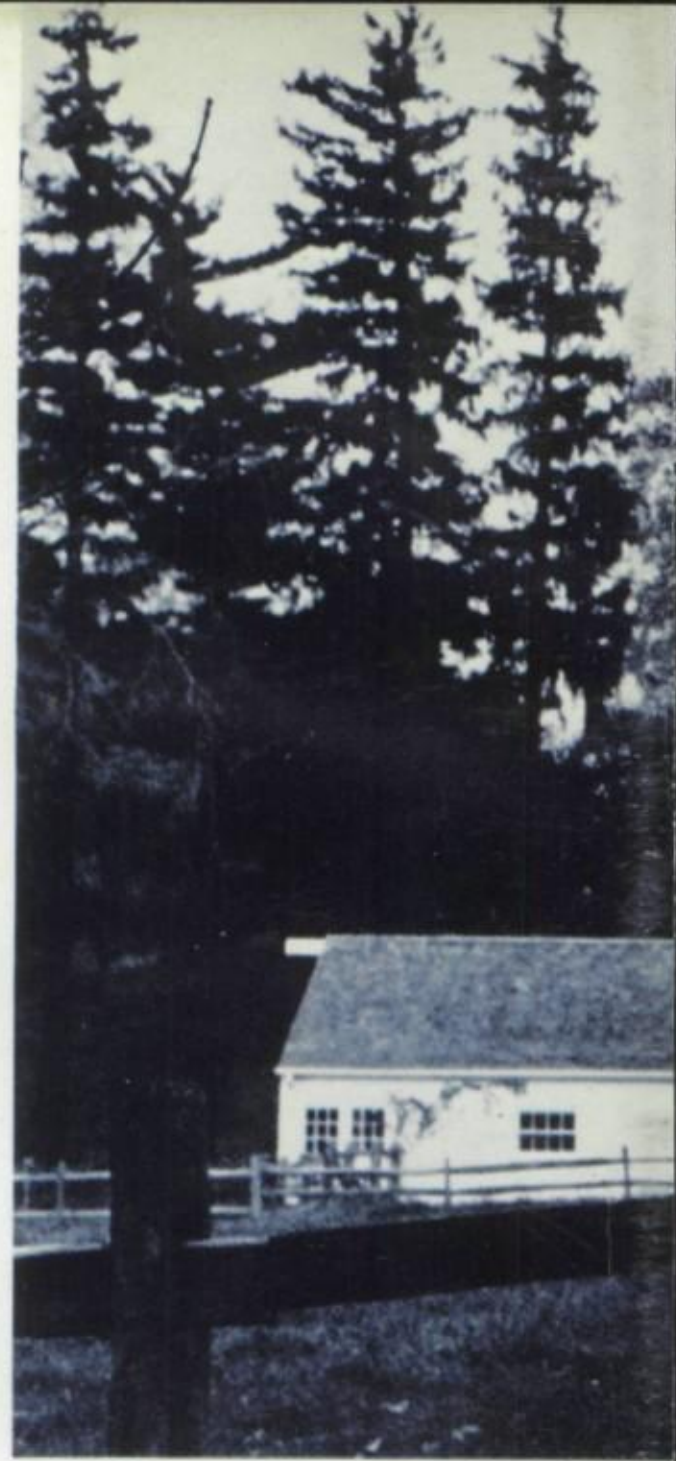


# architectural drafting

They first visited seniors studying architectural drafting in 1776. One of them was making a sketch of a barn for the carpentry students to follow in a future project.

Most 18th century houses, he told them, were built around a central fireplace and chimney that provided both warmth and a place to cook the family meal. Rooms were added to this central core as needed, and the result was a "salt box" house, like the one where George Washington was born.

At first, people designed and built their own houses, but as wealth increased and the Colonials wanted more durable and attractive homes, they called upon architects to design them. One very famous architect was Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence and later became the Third President of the United States.

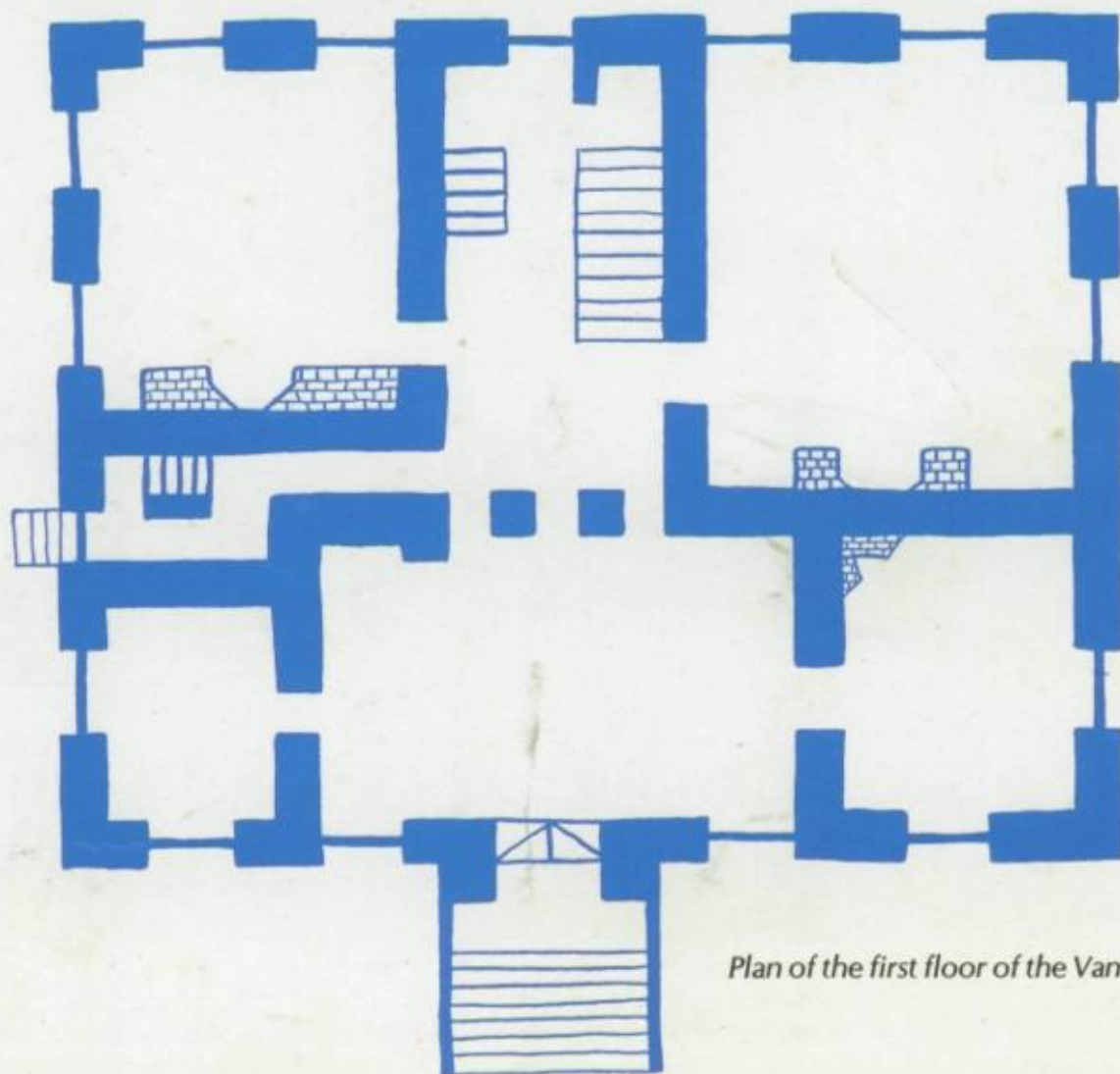


*Washington's birthplace: Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia.*



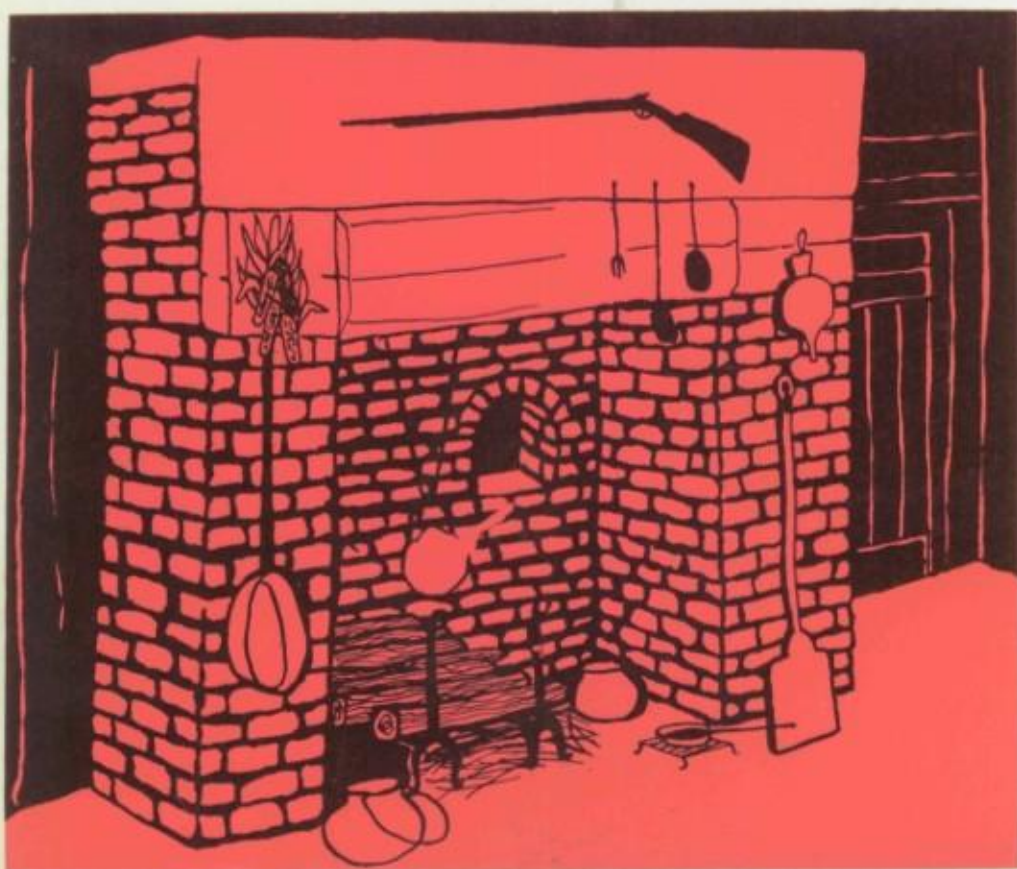
*Future architects of 1776 often studied the construction of the beautiful Georgian mansions. The Van Cortlandt mansion was one of Ismael Caban's favorites.*





*Plan of the first floor of the Van Cortlandt mansion.*






*A typical Colonial fireplace*



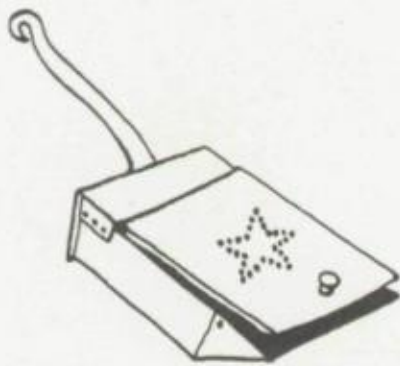
## climate control



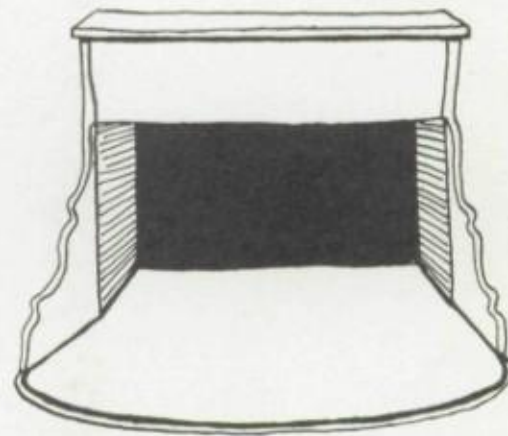
One of the 1776 climate control seniors, Douglas Moss, agreed that the fireplace was the most important feature of the Colonial home. As he stoked a brisk fire to warm the group, he explained that home heating had begun with an open fireplace in a tent or hut, but men later discovered that moving the fire to one side of the area and building a chimney for it allowed the smoke to escape instead of filling the room.

The kitchen fireplace was truly the heart of the home. Meals were cooked in an oven set into the chimney, and the entire family gathered around its warmth. Apples, vegetables and cereals were suspended above it to dry. Iron and copper utensils were hung about it on handy hooks. In the larger homes, additional fireplaces provided warmth for other rooms when they were in use, but the kitchen fire was kept going at all times. If it went out, for someone it meant a trip to a neighbor's house for some hot coals to carry back in a fire scoop. There were no matches in 1776.

Useful and welcome as the fireplace was, it was not a very efficient heating device. Those next to it baked, while those at even short distance froze—and much of its heat was wasted up the chimney. This fact so bothered one clever and thrifty signer of the Declaration of Independence that in 1769 he invented a better kind of fireplace that circulated twice as much heat through a room, but used only a quarter as much wood: the famous "Franklin stove," named for its inventor, Benjamin Franklin.



Fire scoop



Franklin Stove





## water supply

The water supply seniors, forerunners of today's plumbing students, were busy repairing the inner wall of a well. Indoor plumbing, they told the group, would have been a rare luxury indeed for the early Colonial home, whose usual source of water was a hole dug deep into the ground.

But even more important than welldiggers were the men who designed and built water wheels, which became a major source of power—for mills whose turning stones were used to grind wheat, corn, plaster, paint, and other materials, and to run the saws and lathes that turned trees into lumber, and then into furniture and other useful items.

Some wheels were turned by the strength of men, by horses, or even by the wind, of course, but by far the cheapest and most reliable source of energy was the moving water of the many streams that crossed the land.

A water wheel that harnessed flowing or falling water often made the man who ran it, the mill owner, the richest and most important figure in a town—both in the early days and in later years when water wheels made the development of the factory system possible—because he controlled its source of power.



*Man-powered wheel turning a lathe*



*Horse-powered millstone*





Water-powered grist mill  
for grinding grain





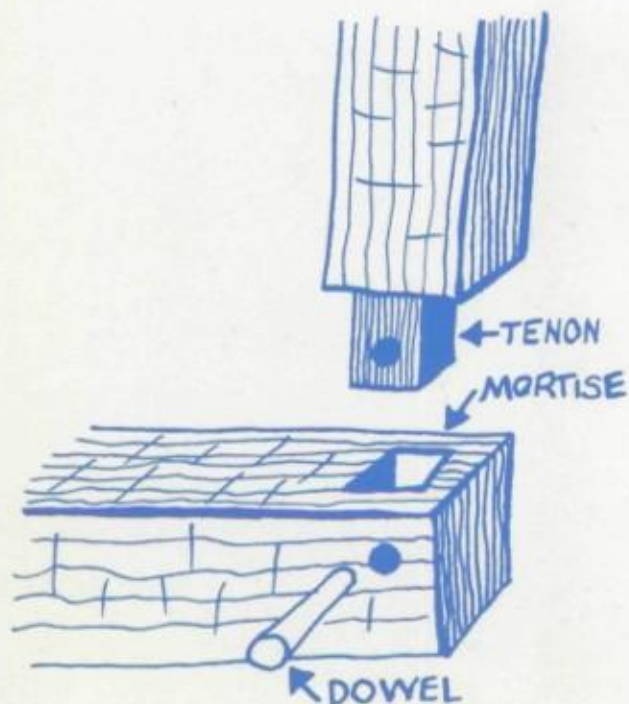
## carpentry

The carpentry student, Kevin Santiago, explained that vast forests covered early America, and it was necessary to fell trees not only to obtain lumber, but also to clear the land for planting and to create roads.

The carpenter of 1776, he said, used many of the same tools that carpenters still use today—saws, planes and squares—to turn raw timber into planks, boards, well-squared beams, shingles, clapboards, and barrelstaves. But there were few nails then, and they were too expensive for ordinary work; wooden pegs or dowels were used instead. Beams, for example, were fastened together by a mortise and tenon, held by a dowel.

Carpenters built not only furniture and houses, but small bridges and fences as well. Fence rails were made driving a wooden glut (wedge) into a log with a beetle (hammer) so as to split it. Abraham Lincoln did this work for a time in his youth; years later, when he had become 16th President of the United States, one of his nicknames was "The Rail-splitter."

Revolutionary carpentry graduates could join the Friendly Society of Tradesmen, a labor union for the protection and improvement of house carpenters, organized in New York City on March 10, 1767.



*railsplitting*









## horse care

Having spent much of their day in 1776 on foot, the group was becoming painfully aware of the absence of cars and buses, and beginning to realize how badly anyone of that time who had to move from place to place needed a good horse.

Horses were everywhere then: they plowed fields, they carried Colonial citizens over the narrow trails from town to town, they furnished the power for all heavy farm chores—even for ferry boats. More than almost any other factor in the environment, horses were vital to the growth of the young country. The care and training of horses was therefore an important career.

While shoeing a riding horse, Carlos Galindez described the course of training for horse care students. They began by learning stable management: how to bed a stall properly and clean it regularly; how to feed the horses the right mixture of water, hay and grain for the work they were expected to perform; and how to treat lameness.

Since roads were rare, the feet of horses had to be protected against the uneven ground and rough surfaces by iron shoes forged and fitted to the bottom of their hooves. The man who did this work also made iron tools and farm implements for the community.

Equally important was the horse trainer. Horses had to be broken to ride, drive carriages, and perform all their other functions as responsively and cooperatively as possible.

Only when all these jobs were done was a horse ready for his daily tasks—or for any sudden emergency. It was fortunate indeed for the Colonials that the horse of a Boston silversmith, Paul Revere, was sound and well-schooled for his celebrated midnight gallop through the countryside to rouse patriots and alert them: *"The British are coming!"*



*Horse-powered ferryboat*





*Rider education*



Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—  
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and arm."

—from "Paul Revere's Ride"  
by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow





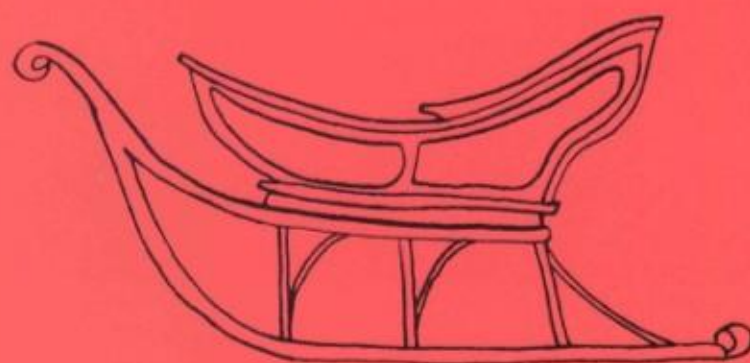


# carriage body repair

At last—a ride! When the group learned that their final stop was the carriage repair shop in the North Bronx, they were only too happy to accept a lift on a passing farmer's wagon.

But soon after their journey began, they had second thoughts. It was a very rough ride. Few dirt roads of that time were really wide enough for a wagon to pass; those that were had bumpy surfaces, deep ruts, and large mudholes. Their poor condition constantly threatened to snap a wagon's axles or shake it to pieces—as, indeed, often happened. As a result, carriages were continually in need of repair.

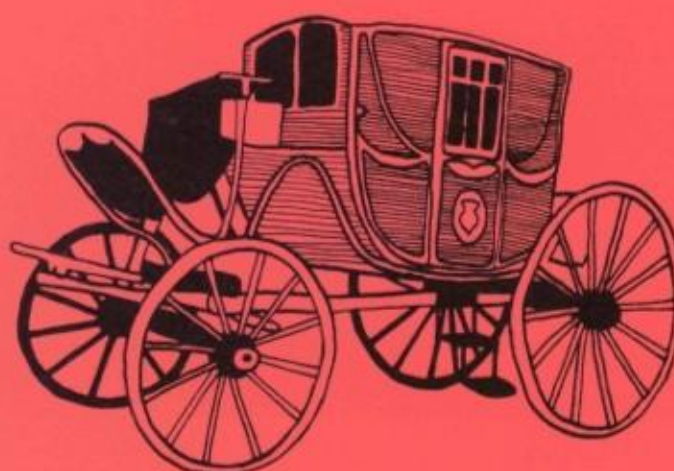
At the carriage body shop, Leon King and Luis Lamberty were just finishing up a job—replacing a broken seat on a two-wheeled cart. Most roads, they explained, began as Indian trails, and grew wider as the Colonial settlers used them more frequently—on foot, on horseback, and finally with wagons. Only as roadways improved in the future would it be possible to build better, more complicated carriages that could go faster without being torn apart.



*Sleigh for winter travel*



*Farm wagon*

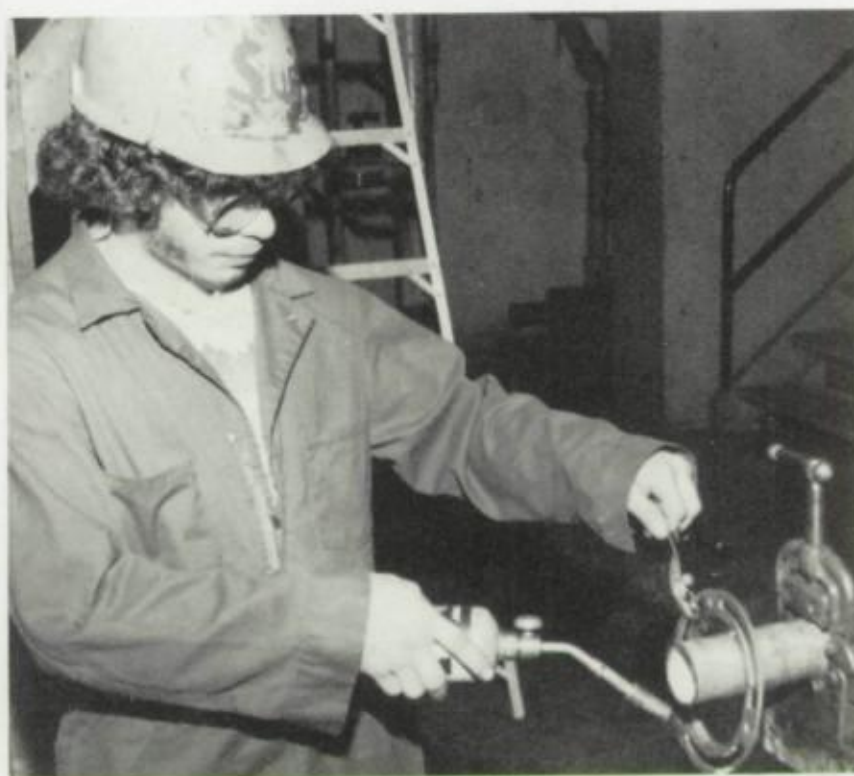


*French coach owned by the Beekman family of New York*





*In 1776, Armando Ramos might have searched for water with a forked stick. In 1976, he has the tools and equipment to put water wherever he wants it to go.*



## *still building*

The young country that was born in 1776 could never have become really independent without the work of her tradesmen, which made it possible for America to stand on her own in the world.

Because the basic needs of people haven't changed that much since 1776, men today still work at the same trades as they did then-but with

far better skills and tools.

As the seniors returned to their own time from those rugged days, they realized that something else is still the same: whether at the "Bronx Trade School" of 1776 or at Alfred E. Smith High School today, the skills a young man learns help him to stand on his own as a person at the same time he builds a nation.





## ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING







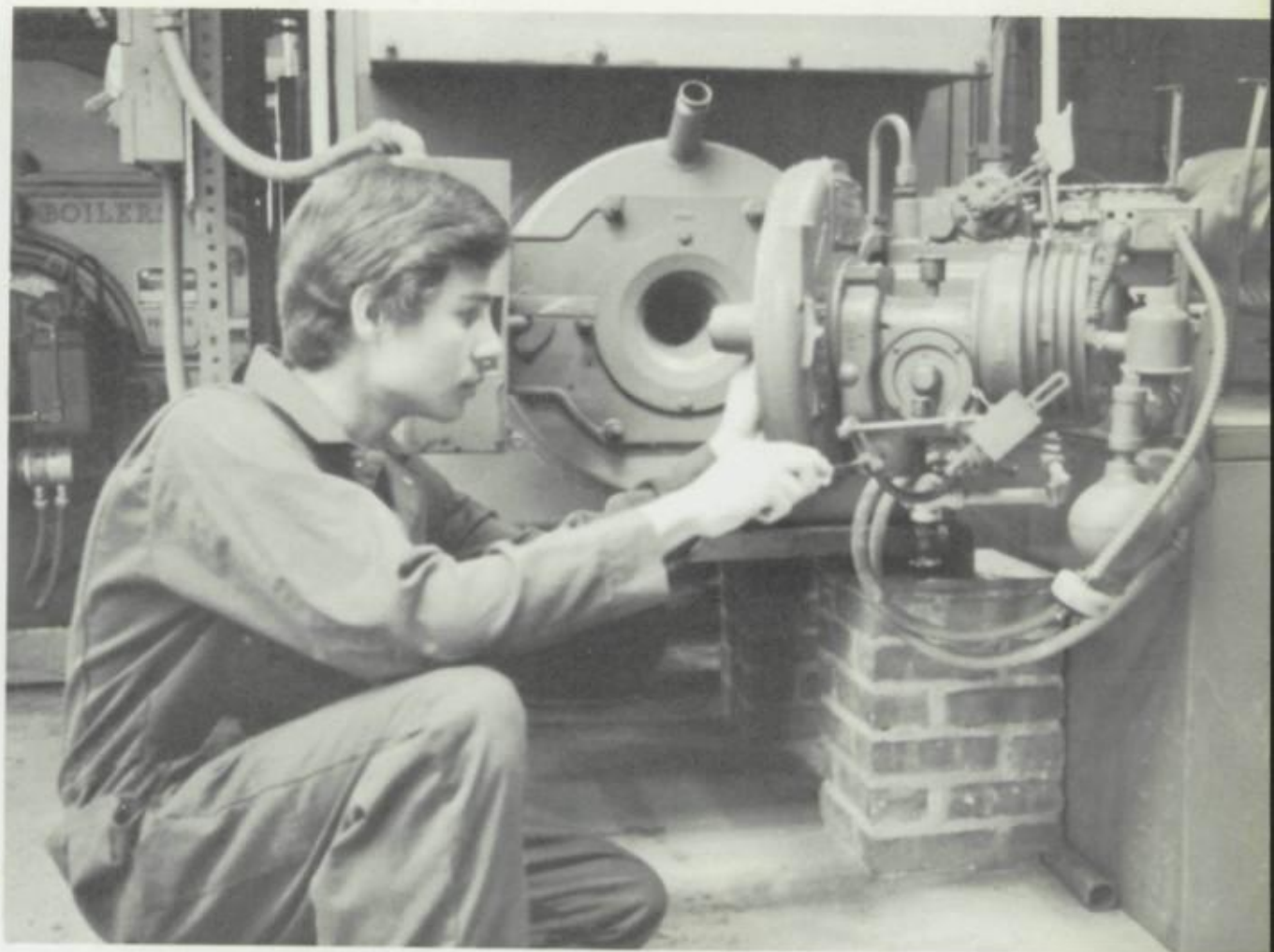
## CLIMATE CONTROL



## PLUMBING





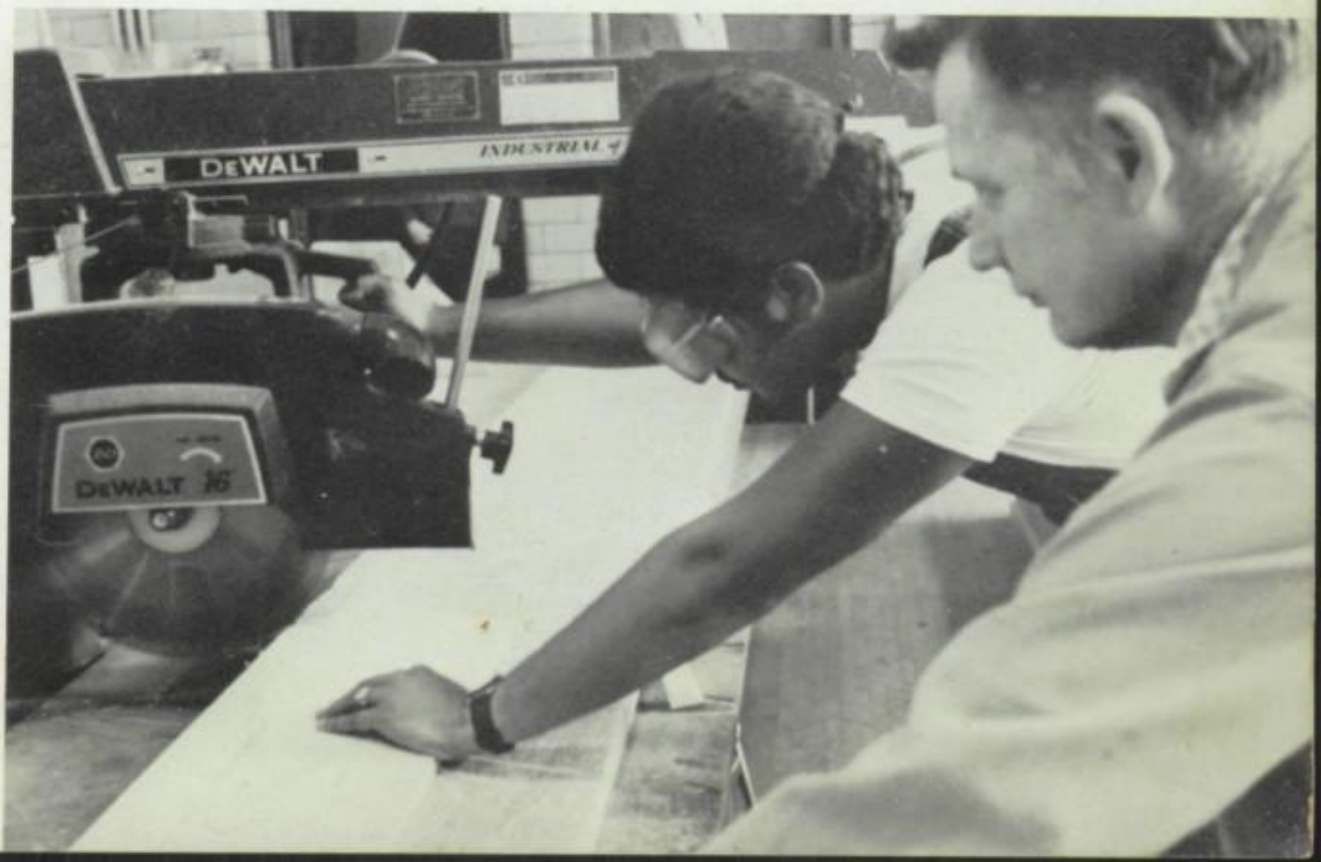






## CARPENTRY







# AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS





# AUTOMOTIVE BODY REPAIR







Sidney Huchital, Principal

# FACULTY

## Principal's message

To be a "graduate" of our school means that you have successfully completed the requirements of workmanship, scholarship and citizenship and are ready either to enter the world of work or continue with higher education.

It goes without saying that we are proud of you and your achievement, and regardless of your choice have confidence in you and have every expectation that you will and should succeed.

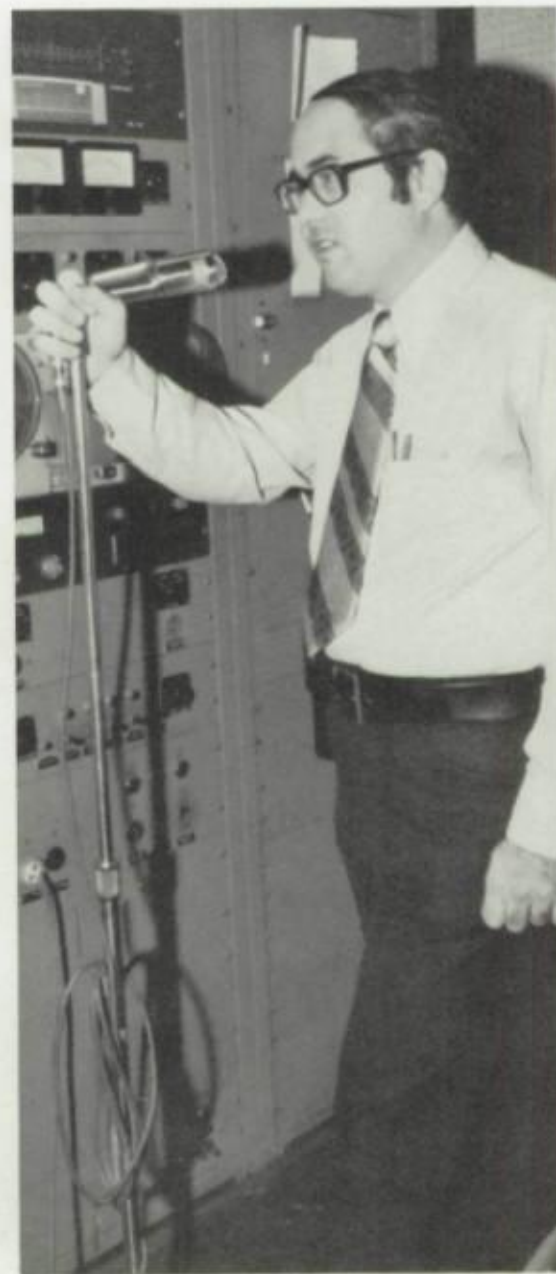
We send you on your way with our best wishes to you and to your families, and the reminder that every graduate after his leaving still belongs to the "Smith family".

*Sidney Huchital*

Roger Parente, Assistant Principal

Irwin Effron, Assistant Principal

Martin Weisel, Assistant Principal  
(Acting)







Mrs. Vanderhoof



Mrs. Garvey

Mr. Rosenzweig, Chairman

## GUIDANCE

Mrs. Wiesenthal, Senior Advisor







Mr. Parente and the secretaries of Smith



Mr. Bloostein, Programming



Mr. Sabato, S.O. Advisor, with Leon King, S.O. President

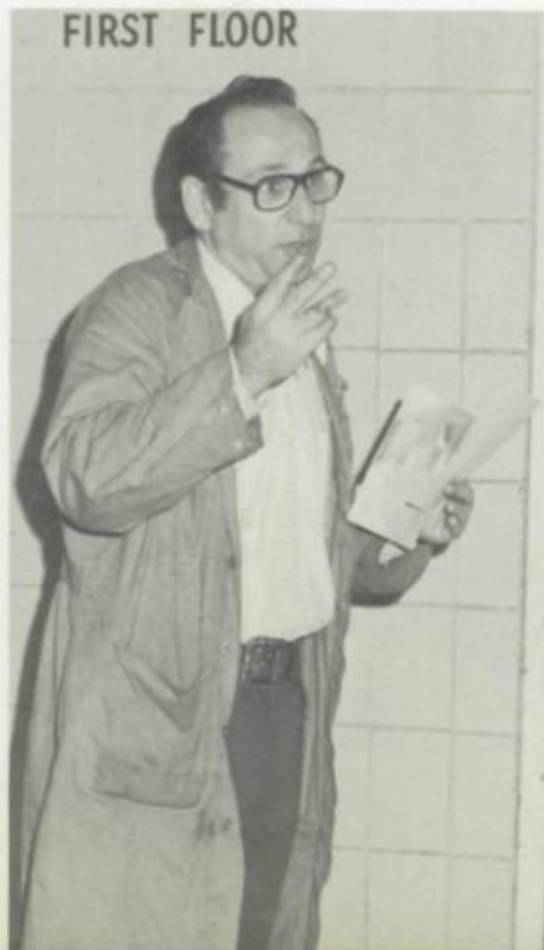


Mr. Fier, Admissions

Mr. Ross, Dean



Mr. Feldman, Job Placement



Mrs. Romero, Family Assistant





# OTHER FACES FAMILIAR TO US ALL



Mr. Marsh, Lateness

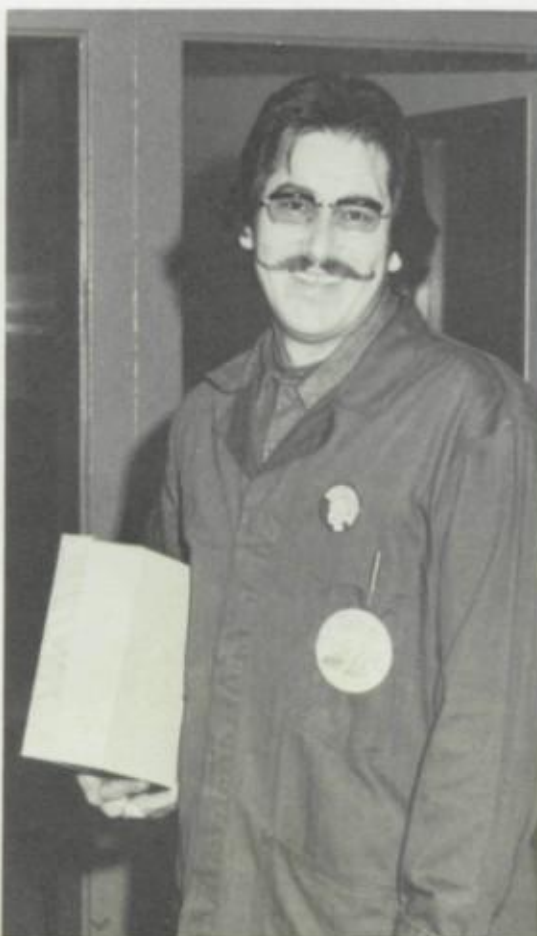


Mrs. Mazzella



Security Guards: Mr. Ortiz, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Perez, Mr. Marrero

Mr. Perez



Mr. Schnell with Miss Curran







Mr. Vitale, Chairman



Mr. Magliaro, Assistant Chairman

Mr. Bernfeld, Mr. Tiess, Mr. Marciana, Mr. Bikofsky



# AUTOMOTIVE TRADES DEPARTMENT



STANDING: Mr. DeBisceglia, Mr. Cirillo, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Sobel, Mr. Cascardo SEATED: Mr. Galtieri, Mr. Klein, Mr. Ervolino, Mr. Sottile, Mr. Kelsch

STANDING: Mr. Vitale, Mr. Ockun, Mr. Ronner, Mr. Jungen, Mr. Fier, Mr. Buzzeo, Mr. Kambeitz, Mr. Ferrari SEATED: Mr. Magliaro, Mr. Lisiak, Mr. Betti, Mr. LaRosa, Mr. Marino, Mr. Taylor





# BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT



*STANDING:* Mr. Olson, Mr. Weisbaum, Mr. Sabato, Mr. M. Mirsky, Mr. Wells *SEATED:* Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Ginenthal, Mr. Levine, Mr. Vanderwende

*STANDING:* Mr. Ross, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Scherle, Mr. Weisbaum, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Mayer  
*SEATED:* Mr. Murray, Mr. Feldman, Mr. Scutaro, Mr. J. Mirsky, Mr. Saul



Mr. Weisbaum, Chairman





STANDING: Mr. Kerins, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Annunziato, Mrs. Lipton, Mrs. Bordinaro, Mrs. Piscitelli (Educational Assistant), Mr. Kaufman, Mrs. Joshua (Educational Assistant), Mr. Fallon, Mrs. Starrett, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Gerald, Mr. Steck SEATED: Miss Catalano, Miss Moglia, Mr. Murphy



Mr. Verhoff, Mr. McKinstry, Miss Zeichner, Mr. Arons, Miss McGuire, Mr. Battle, Mr. Golio, Mrs. Fessell, Mrs. Ayala (Educational Assistant), Mr. Alter, Mrs. Orje

Mr. Kaufman, Chairman



# ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

English  
Reading  
Social Studies











STANDING: Mr. Miller, Mr. Comerchero, Mr. Jacobster, Mr. Messina  
SEATED: Mrs. Steinmetz, Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. White

## MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Math,  
Architectural  
Drafting

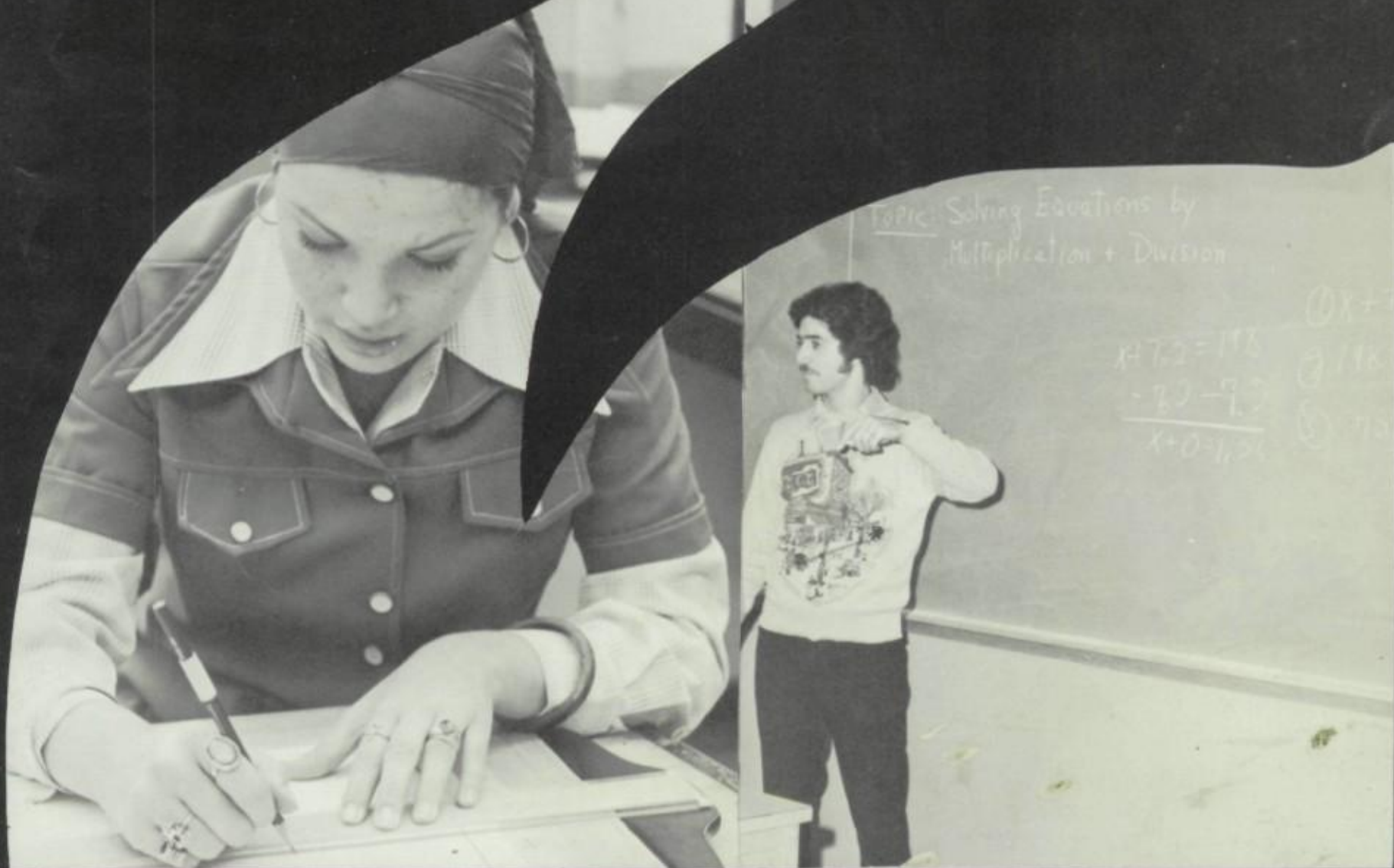


Mr. O'Dwyer,  
Chairman

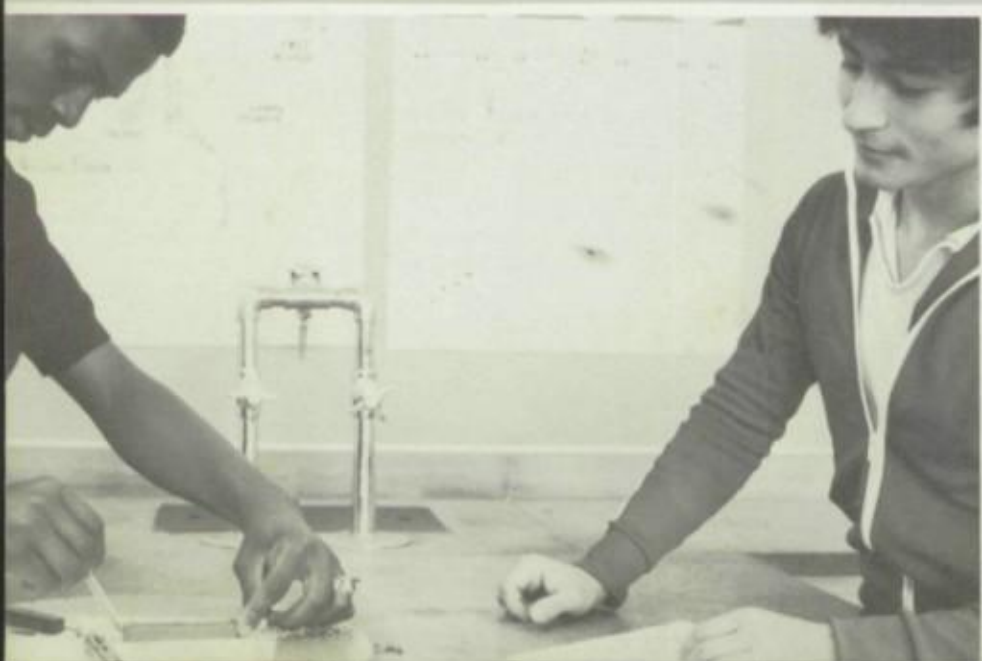


STANDING: Mrs. Quinones (Educational Assistant), Mr. Lorans  
SEATED: Mrs. Kupferberg, Mrs. Crocker (Educational Assistant), Mr. Stoner, Mr. Posner











# SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

General Science  
Chemistry  
Physics



Mrs. Garcia  
(Chairman) with  
Mrs. Soloway  
(Lab Assistant)



Mr. Hirschy,  
Mr. Moegling,  
Mr. Kulick,  
Mr. Isaacs



Mr. Rubinstein,  
Mrs. Garcia,  
Mr. Davis,  
Mr. Stoddard







# HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Hygiene, Physical Education And Music And Art



Mr. Howard



Mr. Scrobe

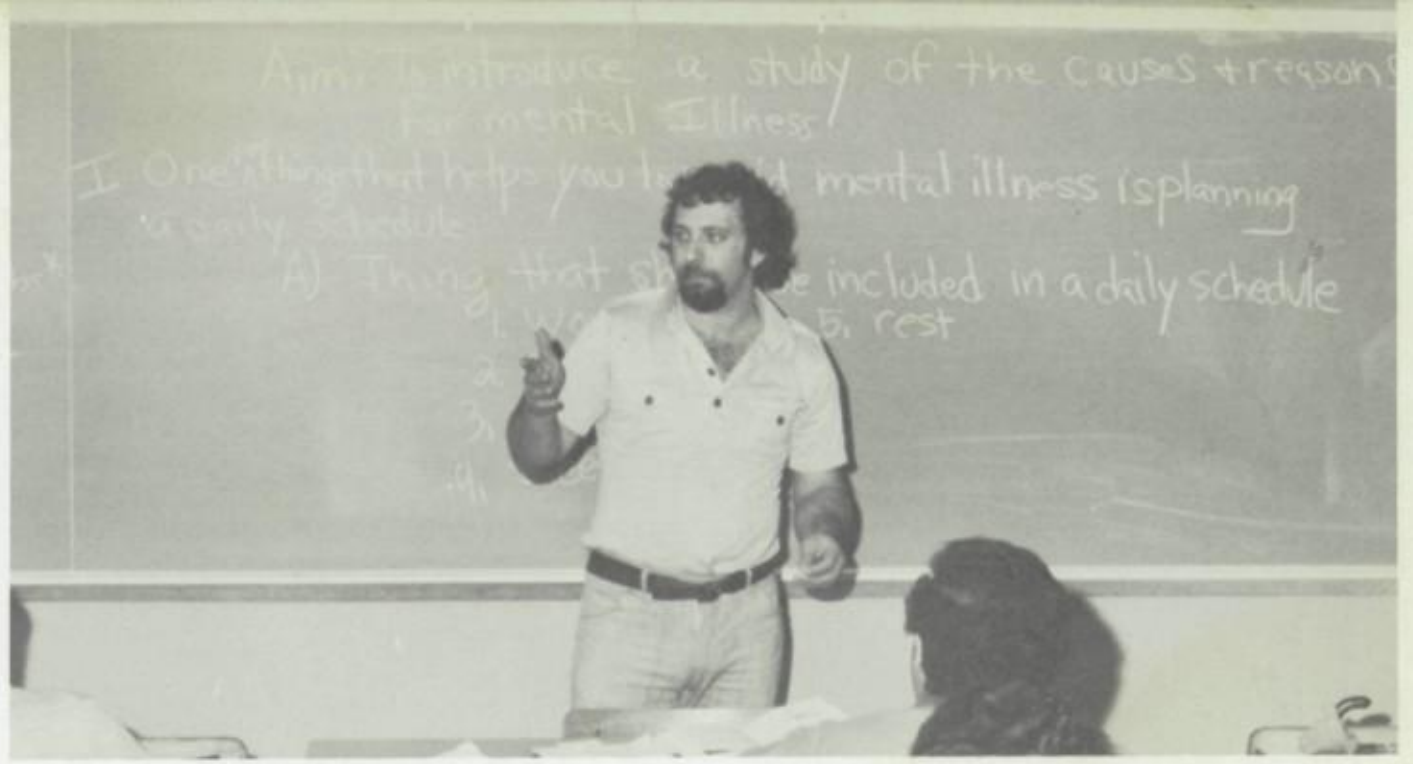


Mr. Legnini  
Chairman

Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Legnini, Miss Curran,  
Mr. Bonan, Mr. Dinner











# TEAMS AND CLUBS



Band



Soccer



Glee Club



Leaders

Student Organization Officers



Gymnastics







A people without their culture  
know not the truth  
A people without their culture  
have no destination  
A people without their culture  
cannot function as one

They must find their way...

A people without their culture  
is a confused people  
A people without their culture  
cannot expand  
and love as one

A people without their culture  
is a force unknown.

People, let's pull together...

Leon V. Doward

## Potential

Sitting in a room  
Surrounded by time  
Surrounded by ancients  
in despair  
Invisible images in the air

All around me people  
Most of whom know not  
who they are

A clock ticks  
I'm still engulfed in a  
Sea of conversation  
Watching these brothers rap  
Watching them think—  
Some think of change  
Some of themselves  
Others not at all

What was that word  
I learned today?  
P-O-T-E-N-T-I-A-L  
Potential! That's what  
we have!

Where there is potential,  
There is possibility  
Where there is a will,  
There is a way  
So it was yesterday  
And so it is today

Think, brothers  
There is a lot that  
needs thought  
Who are we?

Where did we come from?  
Why?

Where are we going?

Think, people, think  
Don't allow your  
mind to stall  
You might lose your  
POTENTIAL.

—Eulalio Fontánez  
(Lefty)

S  
MITH

S  
ENIORS

S  
EVENTY

S  
IX







# ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING



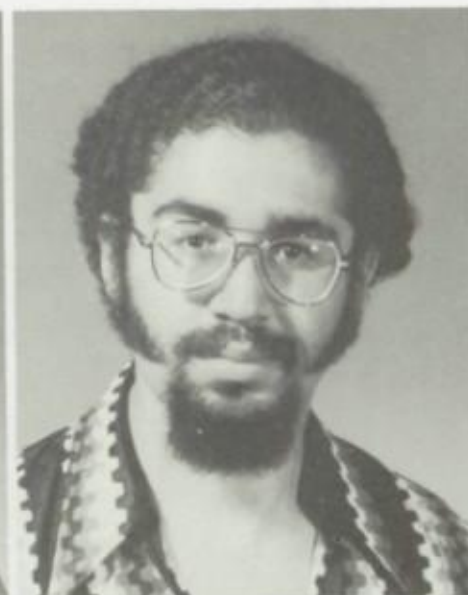
Cyril Adams



Kingsley A. Allison

Robert Baez

Pedro Miguel Bracero



Kevin G. Brooks



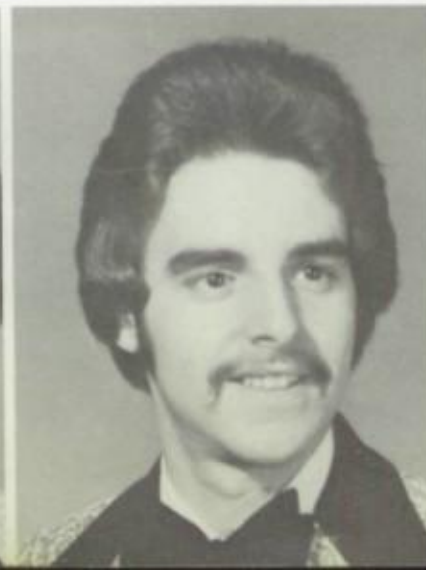
Ismael Caban, Jr.

William Marlon Chavez

Leon V. Doward

Asdrubal Gonzalez, Jr.

David Hernandez







Joseph Jaromsky



Israel A. Medina, Jr.



Philip J. Medina



Charles Lenord Miller

Augustine Perez, Jr.

Efrain Quiles, Jr.



Robert Quirindongo



Hector Miguel Rivera

STICK  
WITH  
YOUR  
GOOD  
STICK-  
-ON



Richard Romero



Albert Suarez



Anthony C. Thompson

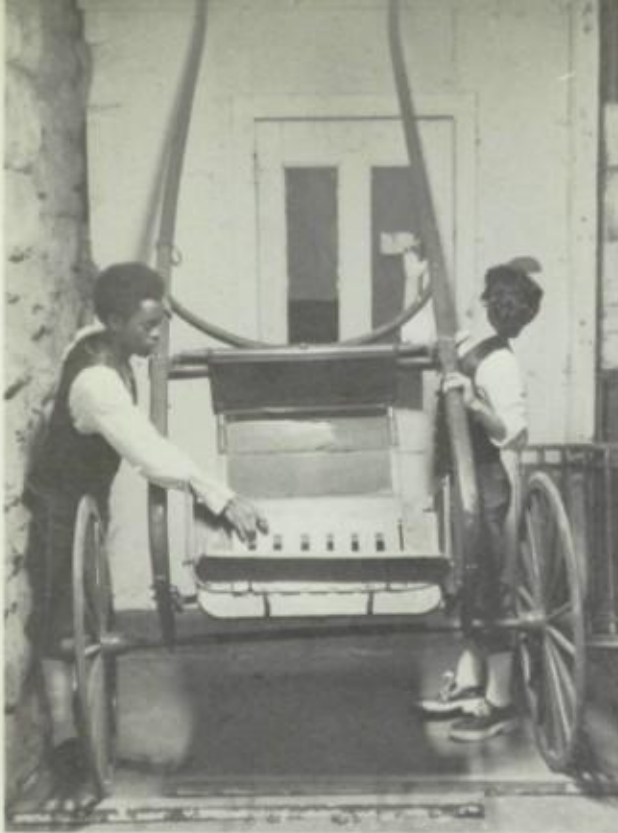


Angel M. Valentin, Jr.



Also ...  
Jaime S. Guillen  
John Medina  
Stanley J. Walker





Edward Acevedo



Edgar Eddy Arroyo

Rolando Arroyo



Ronald Cruz



## AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIR

Cyrus Nathaniel Finney



Larry L. Hardesty



Chester H. Francis



Hipolito Garcia III







Jesus Manuel Garcia



Leon Glenn King



Frank Steven Laboy



Luis Enrique Lamberty

Ferdinand Muniz



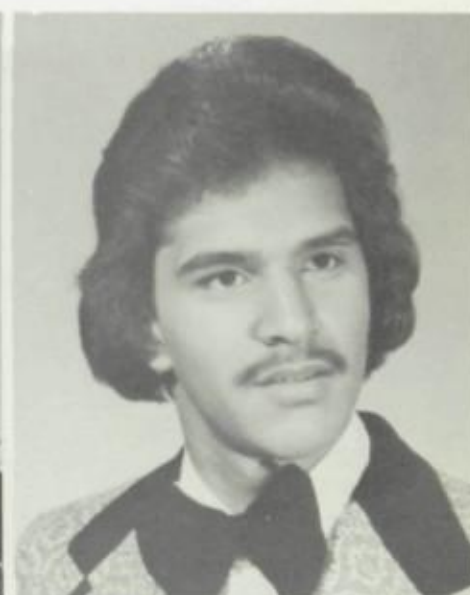
Eustorgio Francisco Rivera



Andres Salgado



Jaime Valentin



William Viera



Angel Vasquez



Ferdinand Vazquez

Also . . .  
Luis Morales Otero  
Jose Ramon Rodriguez, Jr.  
Steven Valencia





John Bertram Allen



Benjamin Aponte



Juan Arjona



Celso Jesus Armijos

Gualberto Bezares

Keith B. Bolling



Eugene Bonilla

Royce Daryl Brown

Leon Brunson

Kirby Burgess, Jr.

Bernardo Burgos, Jr.

Richard Collazo

Earl John Conn

James V. Conti







# AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS

Eugenio Cruz, Jr.

Jesus Cruz

Jesus Cruz

Rolando Cruz



Basil E. Dalrymple

Ramon Antonio DeJesus

Elio A. Escalante

Mario Escalera







Wally R. Feliciano



Keith Fermin



Douglas Fernandez



Thomas H. Frazier

Victor M. Fuentes

Wayne Gadsden



Carols Galindez



Juan Giraud, Jr.



Robert Ralph Gonzalez



Joseph Lee Hardy

Robert Louis Hayles

Gary Spencer Hazzard

Hugh Michael Hughes

Anthony Irizarry







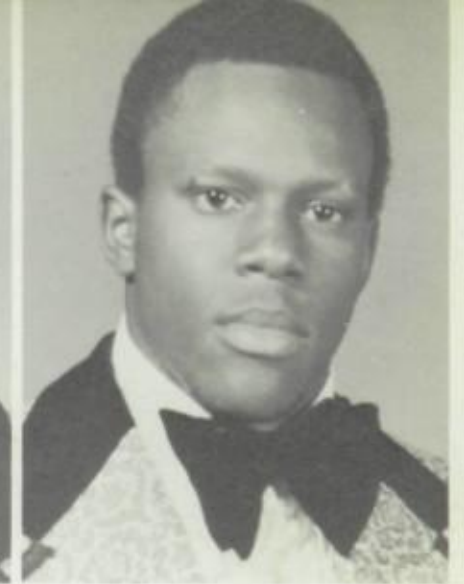
Juan Irizarry



Rodolfo Antonio Johnson



Anthony D. Jones



Joseph King  
1958-1976

Richard R. Krajunas

Pedro Lebron, Jr.

Death is the end of pain and strife.  
Death is the simple termination of life.  
Life holds the future of better things to come.  
But in reality it may be a dream for some.

Death is inevitable; it comes with time.  
And to take one's life is considered a crime.  
But when you have reached the end of your rope,  
Life becomes a heavy burden—and you just can't cope.

*Joseph King*



Rolando Lindo



Jose A. Maldonado



Jose R. Manuel, Jr.



Carmelo Marrero, Jr.

Juan Marrero

Edward Medina

Alex Mirach

Thomas Molina







Miguel A. Morales



Carl A. McCalla

Anthony McFarlane

Derrick McKoy



Arthur North



Antonio Ortega



Radame Ortiz



Robert Padgett



Pierre Robert Pippins



Alberto Rivera



Jose Padilla



Al R. Parkins





Jose Rodriguez

Carlos Roman



Jose A. Rivera

Dario Rodriguez



David Santiago

Reinaldo Pablo Santiago



Ruben Romero

Tony Santana



Ulysses Simpson

Frank Thompson, Jr.



Dimas Miguel Santos

Julian Scott





Frank Toledo



Victor Torres



Assan Ullah



Daniel Vasquez, Jr.

Joseph Vasquez III

Edwin Vazquez



Chris Edward Williams



## CARPENTRY

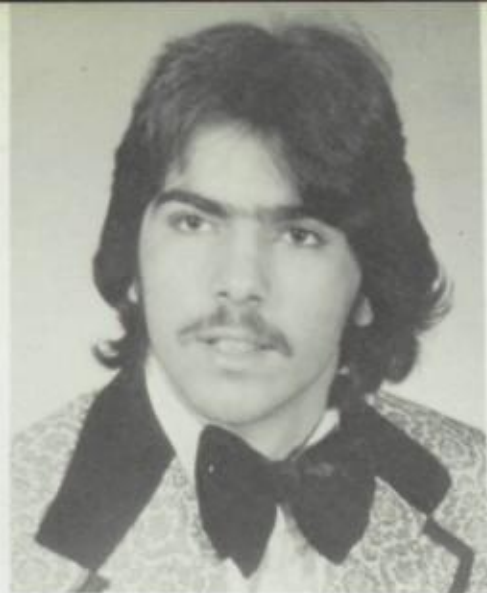
Also...

Angel Acevedo  
Ramon Alamo  
Geatano Castro  
Louis DeLeo  
Edward Figueroa  
Fermin Figueroa  
Johnny Golden  
Rudolph Javier  
Ricky King  
Miguel A. Lebron

Walter Quijano  
Jose Rodriguez  
Carlos Romero  
Raymond Ruiz  
Oscar Russell  
Warren Saunders  
Darrell Simmons  
Felix Valentine  
Willie Wright







Robert Amendola



Michael Ancrum, Jr.



Willie Barnes, Jr.



Edwin Claudio

Robert Lee Coy

Moses D. Crawford, Jr.



Anthony J. Daleasandro



Teofilo David



Anthony Dominguez



Fred Farrell

John C. Fedrick

Eulalio Fontanez

Edgard L. Gerena

Anthony Green







Frederick Green



Clifford Lee Hayes

GOOD  
LUCK  
CLIFF

Miguel A. Horta

Preston Jackson



Alvin D. Johnson



Sherrod C. Johnson



Jose A. Martinez



Joseph R. Mauro



Miguel A. Montero



Gregg Tyrone Moore

ROVER  
BOY  
WLT  
JUGS



Jose Mendez



Nelson Mendez





Edward J. Oroszi

Librado Ortiz



Thomas O'Hanlon

Antonio Olmeda



Edgardo Principe

William Quamie



William V. Ortiz

Emmanuel Pressley



David Rivera

Kevin Santiago



Angel L. Quiles, Jr.

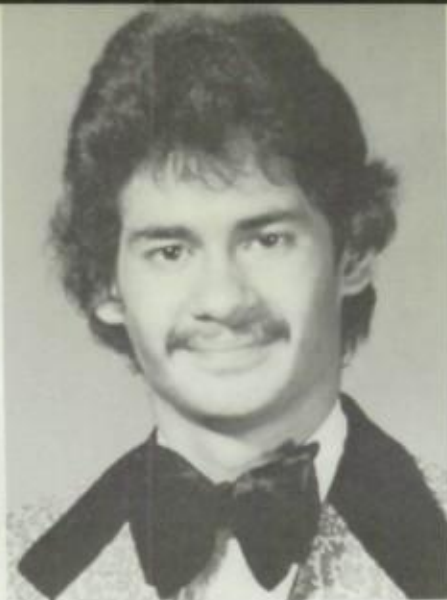
John Lee Revel







Rexford G. Shirley



Enrique Sierra



*Curtis L. Street*  
Curtis L. Street



Peter L. Taylor

Robert Toro



Maximo Traverso, Jr.



Angel L. Valentine



Rafael Vazquez



Clifton White



Donald Zeigler



Also . . .  
William Davis  
Victor Heredia  
Alexis Maldonado  
Peter Martinez  
Dennis O'Keefe

Ramiro Pinon  
Charles Rodriguez  
Conrad Silvera  
Robert Todd  
Edwin Vazquez





Robert J. Alfuso



Jose E. Arroyo



## CLIMATE CONTROL

Pablo Aviles



Anthony A. Cramer



*ugly*

NOT PICTURED: Wilfredo Serrano

Gustavo Delgado, Jr.



Raul Echevarria



Wilfredo Figueroa



Harry Garriga







Philip Gazard



Jose O. Guzman



Winston A. Johnson



Salvador Montanez

Douglas R. Moss

Gerardo Quinones



THOMAS ANDRETTA  
Big Bo--Stick it to 'em



Freddie Resto



Jesus Rodriguez, Jr.



Agustin Rosado



Robert Segarra

Charles E. Smalls

Edwin Vargas

Miguel Vasquez

Fernando Vega







## PLUMBING

NOT PICTURED: Victor DeFelice, Jr.



Robert Bell



Jesus Cruz



Oscar Eason



Mario Gonzalez, Jr.

Bruce C. Hicks



Harold J. Hooper, Jr.



Daniel Llambelis







Edward Lee Lloyd



Pedro Martinez, Jr.



Charles A. Mitchell



Jose Ortiz

Raymond Ortiz

Sergio Penalver

Alberto Perez

Armando Ramos, Jr.



Nelson Rodriguez



John Shkreli



Dennis L. Watson



Dave Worrell







Jesus Amador



Anthony Cannon



Richard Choice



Felix Elias

Jeffrey McCants

Oscar McLarty

Charles Powell

Ronald Stevenson



It's finished, over, in the past.  
 My high school career is over.  
 What do I face ahead?  
 There were days I was sorry I lived.  
 And yet there were days I wanted to live over.  
 As a mechanic, I got my hands dirty.  
 This was called experience.  
 As a young man, I felt pain, joy and sadness.  
 This was also called experience.  
 But what about economics, pronouns and irregular verbs?  
 I think I've forgotten that stuff already.  
 I'm now a member of a family.  
 A family of people fighting for jobs and survival.  
 Am I worried? A little. Am I ready? I don't know.  
 I've done my time, but now I need help.  
 Where do I start? Who must I see?  
 I hope I make it. I'll do my best.  
 Smith has closed the door.  
 I can't turn back.  
 I can't run away from the world.

*Leon King*







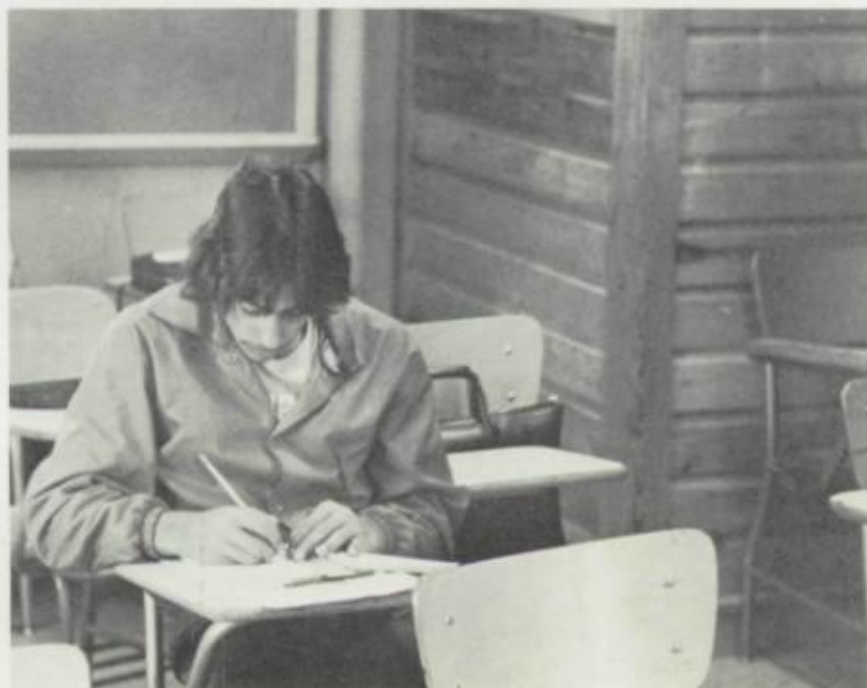
REMEMBER?







What is unusual in this photo?



## REED AND COMPANY

Designers And Creators Of Fine Jewelry  
Class Rings—Pins—Keys—Medals  
15 West 38th Street  
New York 18, N.Y.  
PENNSYLVANIA 6-6965

WE THANK THE FOLLOWING FOR  
MAKING THIS BOOK POSSIBLE:

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EVERETT ARNOLD American Yearbook  
Company

SCHOOL COLOR STUDIO Principal  
Photography  
DEBORA WIESENTHAL Senior Counselor

FELIX LoPONTE Moral Support  
WILLIAM BROWN Copy Editing,  
18th Century Photography

KINSLEY ALLISON Photography  
ANTHONY DOMINGUEZ Finance

GREGG MOORE Finance  
ISMAEL CABAN

CARLOS GALINDEZ  
MARIO GONZALEZ

LEON KING  
LUIS LAMBERTY  
DOUG MOSS  
18th Century  
Students

ARMANDO RAMOS  
JOHN REVEL

KEVIN SANTIAGO  
THE ROCKEFELLERS Location Scenes  
FTATATEETA Horse



[illegible]



to E. Moore

stay cool  
and live all the  
waven.

Quamie

From  
Alex the  
Best  
To a very  
Good Friend

Agail Pearl Vargas

Joe  
Mendy

Clifford Hayes  
(CLEE)

MOORE

TO LITTLE MOORE  
FROM J.H.S

It's been nice to H.S. in doing things for  
knowing you. I EVERLASTING FRIENDSHIP  
hope we met AGAIN God's Glory EARL CORN

Good luck in the FUTURE  
WILLIE BARNES  
TEL. 328-8972

Jose is the name  
AND LAUGH is  
still my game,  
may Jehovah have  
you in his place  
Jose A. Martinez

Greg  
Thanks for the  
help. Good luck.

Curtis Greg  
To: MOORE  
FROM A best  
Friend.  
Ristor Peter

Bentah Amara  
Jackson P

Best wishes  
in life  
Pressley

Ze Greg  
One of my oldest  
friends. We didn't  
have much time together  
in Smith but maby in  
the future.

Good luck Bro  
Love Billy Only  
125

Good Luck  
and may  
Jehovah be  
with you

Watson  
To Big Head Gregg  
It's about time you had  
are from H.S. after 20  
years. congratulations  
Rich  
'Phillies'  
8



~~TO MY Brother Gregg~~  
~~hope you have a~~  
~~great time~~

TO GREGG.  
WHEN YOU GET  
STRONGER AND  
~~START TO~~  
GET TOUGH TRY  
TO REMEMBER  
DUFFER AND DONT  
FORGET FLUFF.

\*  
\* CHRIS \*  
\*

TO GREGG  
BLUE IS A VIOLET  
RED IS A ROSE  
AND IF YOU DONT  
BELIEVE ME I'M  
GONNA BREAK YOUR  
TOES.

\*  
CHRIS \*  
\* METS \*  
\* "77" \*  
" " \*  
\*



# 1776



## THE FIRST 200 YEARS

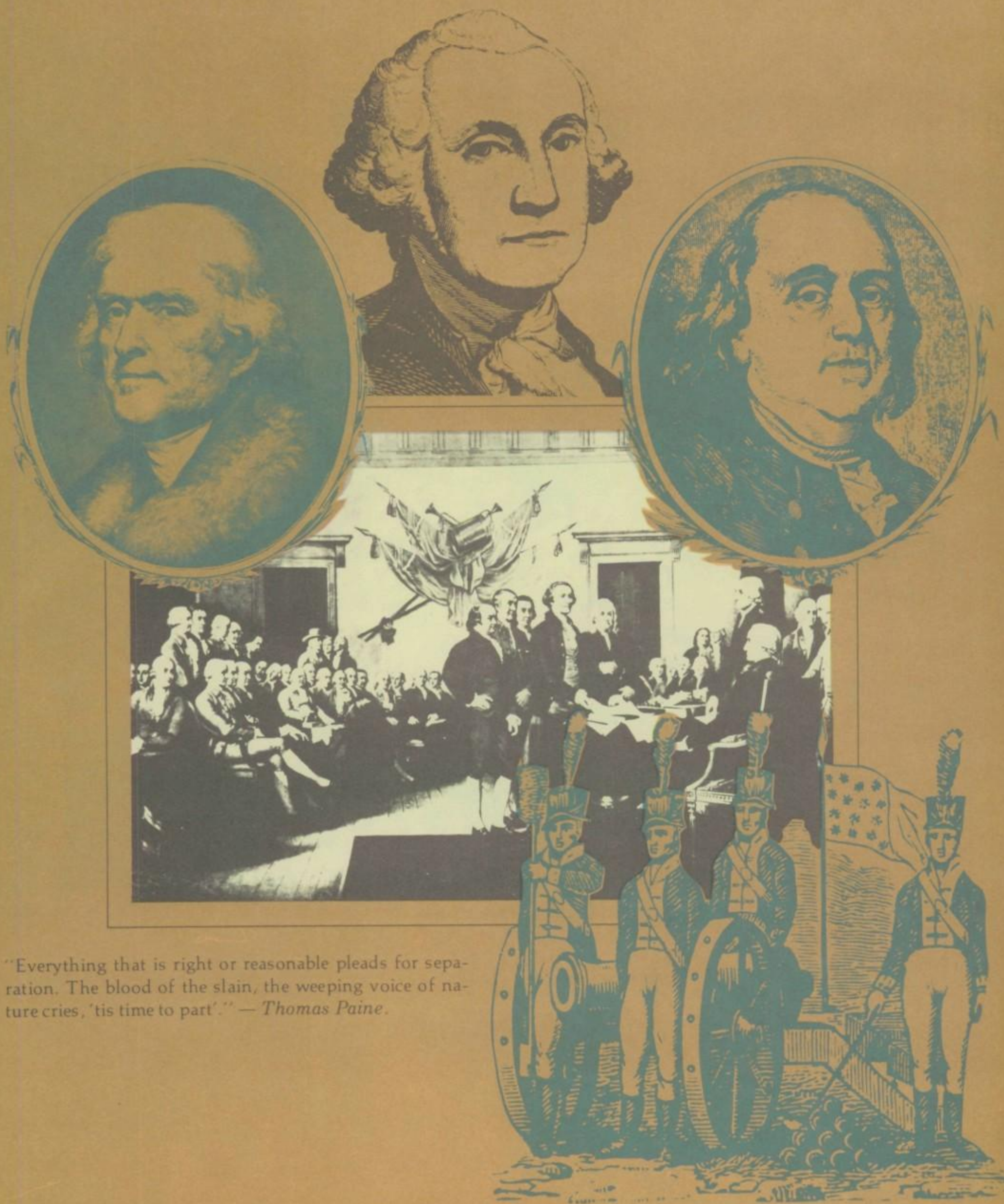
A knowledge of American history is an invitation to experience the accomplishment, drama, tragedy and hope of an infant nation struggling to grow up. Sturdy, determined pioneers hacked away at the edges of a raw continent and, with blunders and achievements alike, modeled a country with a spirited nature and a united commitment to individual liberty for every one of its citizens. Americans, great and not so great, have given us a heritage to carry on and improve upon. Farmers and soldiers, industrialists and merchants, dreamers and leaders, are all there in two centuries of progress.

But the maturing isn't finished. You'll find the boundaries of growth as endless today as when our forefathers first envisioned them. You can seek out your own destiny with the wisdom and judgement which comes with re-creation of the past. Your knowledge, dreams and industry will carry on through many more centuries of living history.









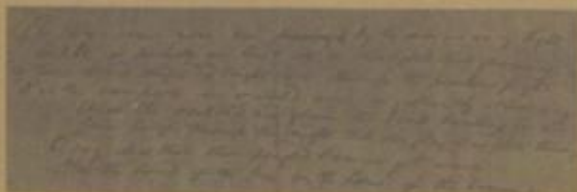
"Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part'." — *Thomas Paine*.



# CHAPTERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY



The Stamp Act of 1765 was an attempt by England to tax items that were wholly American. The colonists reacted in seething resentment which erupted into angry protestations. The first blood of the American Revolution was spilled during one such incident at Boston in 1770. Several Americans lost their lives over a snowball thrown at a British sentry.



In the fight to achieve commerce equality, the United States found itself in a naval war over shipping lanes. Fort McHenry was heroically held during a British naval bombardment, and the stars and stripes still flew after a night of hard fighting. The next morning Francis Scott Key penned the immortal words of what would become the national anthem.



Settlers had to have permanent access to the new lands, so canals and bridges were built to carry stages and wagon trains loaded with machinery destined for settlements in the West. The pioneers foresaw great wealth in the cheap acreage that was available.



Frontiersmen cleared the wilderness, built settlements and drove back the Indians. The Pony Express and the telegraph became primary means of communication.



Agriculture was the wealth of the country. American inventions of the time were often related to working the soil. The McCormick Reaper, mowing machines, textile looms and the cotton gin were instrumental in the settling of new frontiers.



In 1848, James Marshall found gold in the race of a sawmill he was building for John Sutter at Coloma, California. The lust to "get rich quick" was the force behind this biggest and gaudiest gold rush ever.



While "gold rush fever" gripped the country, states were increasingly more divided on the slavery issue. Civil war broke out in the East. This "Brothers War" was bitterly fought and, though the scars remain even today, slavery was abolished.



Cities grew at an alarming pace: often without regard to the limits of safety. The great Chicago fire of 1871 burned the bustling cattle market empire beyond recognition. But the pioneer spirit was not broken. Chicagoans began rebuilding and preparations were underway to celebrate the 100th birthday of the country.



The "Iron Horse," carrying homesteaders, greatly helped settlement of the new country. The first transcontinental railroad connected the country at Promontory Summit, Utah, on May 10, 1869.







Transportation was setting the pattern for the American way of life. The country became a mobile society with electric trolleys, automobiles, farm machinery, and bicycles, all the rage. Along with the accessibility of travel came a new era of nationalism.



A World War called upon the nation's young men to unite and fight. After the war in Europe, the nation pulled itself together and industry flourished once again. A carefree America buried war memories in the new moving pictures, telephones, light bulbs, electric generators, stock market ticker tape machines, phonographs and a wealth of inventions from the fertile minds of its young inventors. Baseball became the national sport and prohibition was law.



Black Thursday, October 24, 1929, saw the American stock market crash to the lowest level in history. Panic set in as the unemployment level skyrocketed. The country was in its worst economic crisis. Slowly, but surely, the wounds of the "crash," the "dust bowl," and poverty healed.



The steel industry geared up for the revival while rumors were whispered in the Roosevelt administration of another impending war. The nation's leaders scoffed, until December 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor!



Industrial production reached a peak during the war years. Upon their return from four years of battle, the veterans forged ahead with an eye on a "better life for everyone." Several moderate recessions in the 50's and 60's reminded cautious citizens of past decades.



Huge strides were being taken in the scientific field. Television became a part of every family's life. National events were household topics — while they happened — thanks to the new medium. Individuals and groups were seen "on the tube" as they advocated new social reform, or justice, or special causes of their own. TV gave individuals and political systems power greater than ever before. Audio-visual journalism had made its impact.



Nearly 100 years of struggling for civil liberties were realized when President Lyndon Baines Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law. The Act outlawed segregation in any form.



The seventies shed light on a new trouble for the nation as it approached its 200th birthday. The world's energy sources and natural resources were being used up faster than they could be replenished. Americans once again waded into a new frontier. The "energy crisis" and "ecology" were prominent words in the language. Ways to save nature from the neglect of mankind and ways of preserving precious fuel without damaging that balance of nature were the objectives of Americans across the country.

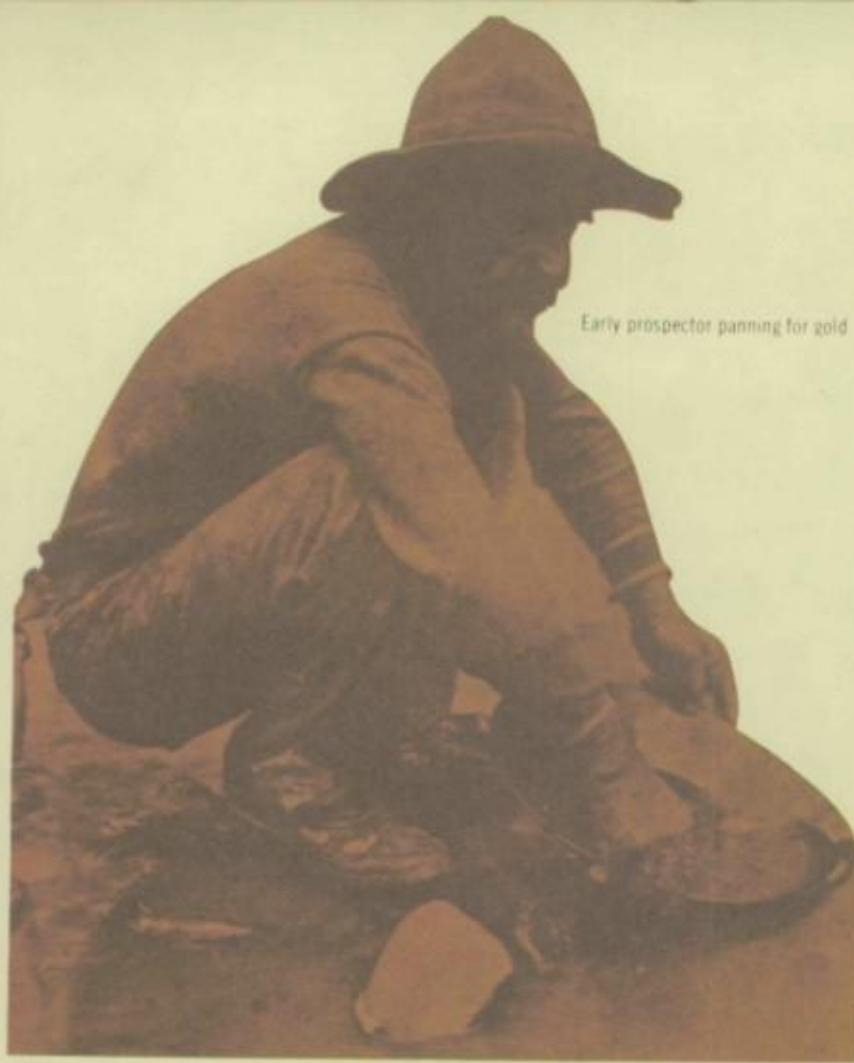


Earth's crises spurred Americans into further pioneering. This time — outer space. American astronauts were the first on the surface of the moon and the U.S. was first to build a "sky-lab" for more scientific study.

American is still learning and growing after a mere 200-year infancy. The original determination of our forefathers was told again in the words of Neil Armstrong as he made the first step on the moon — "a small step for man, but a giant step for mankind."



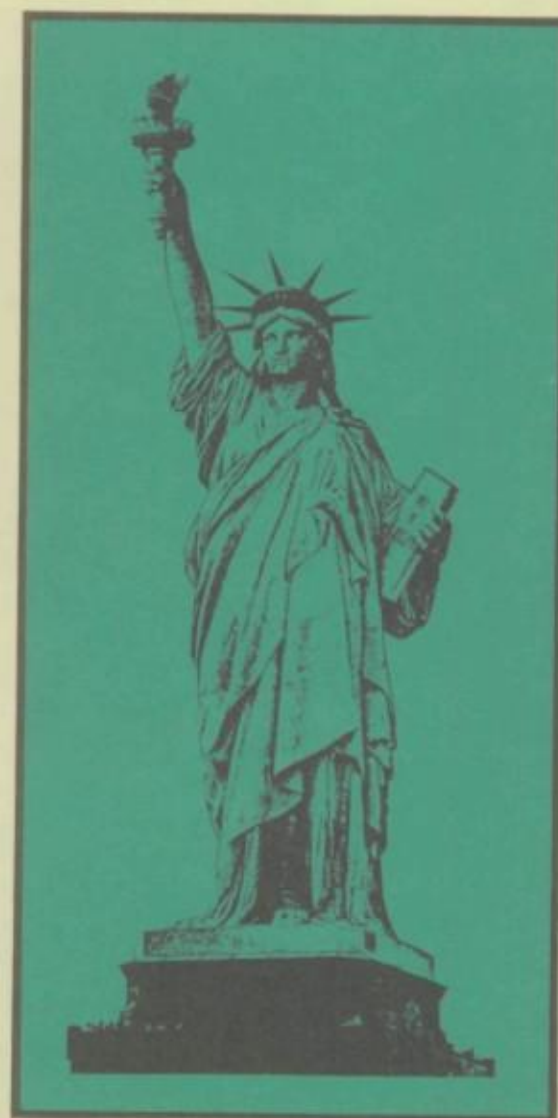
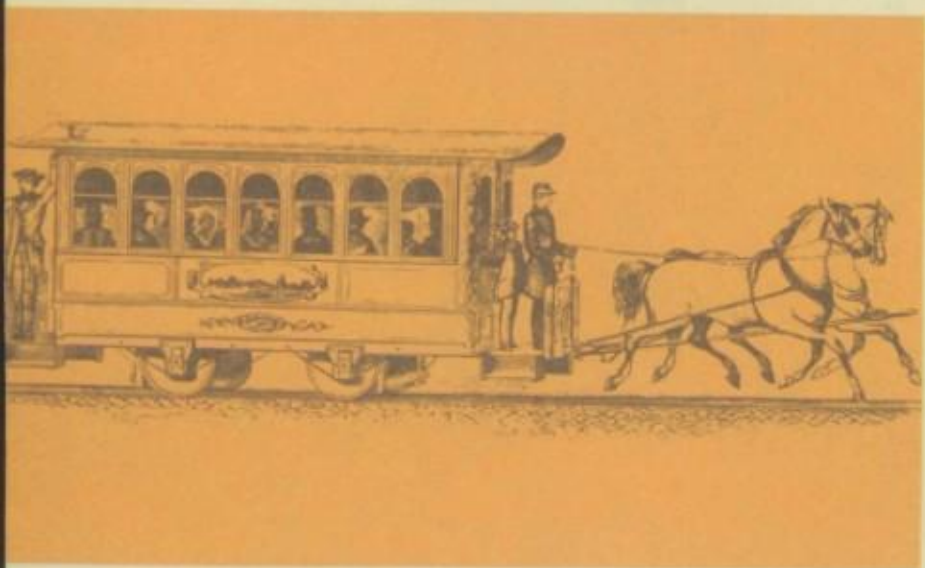
Early prospector panning for gold



# ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

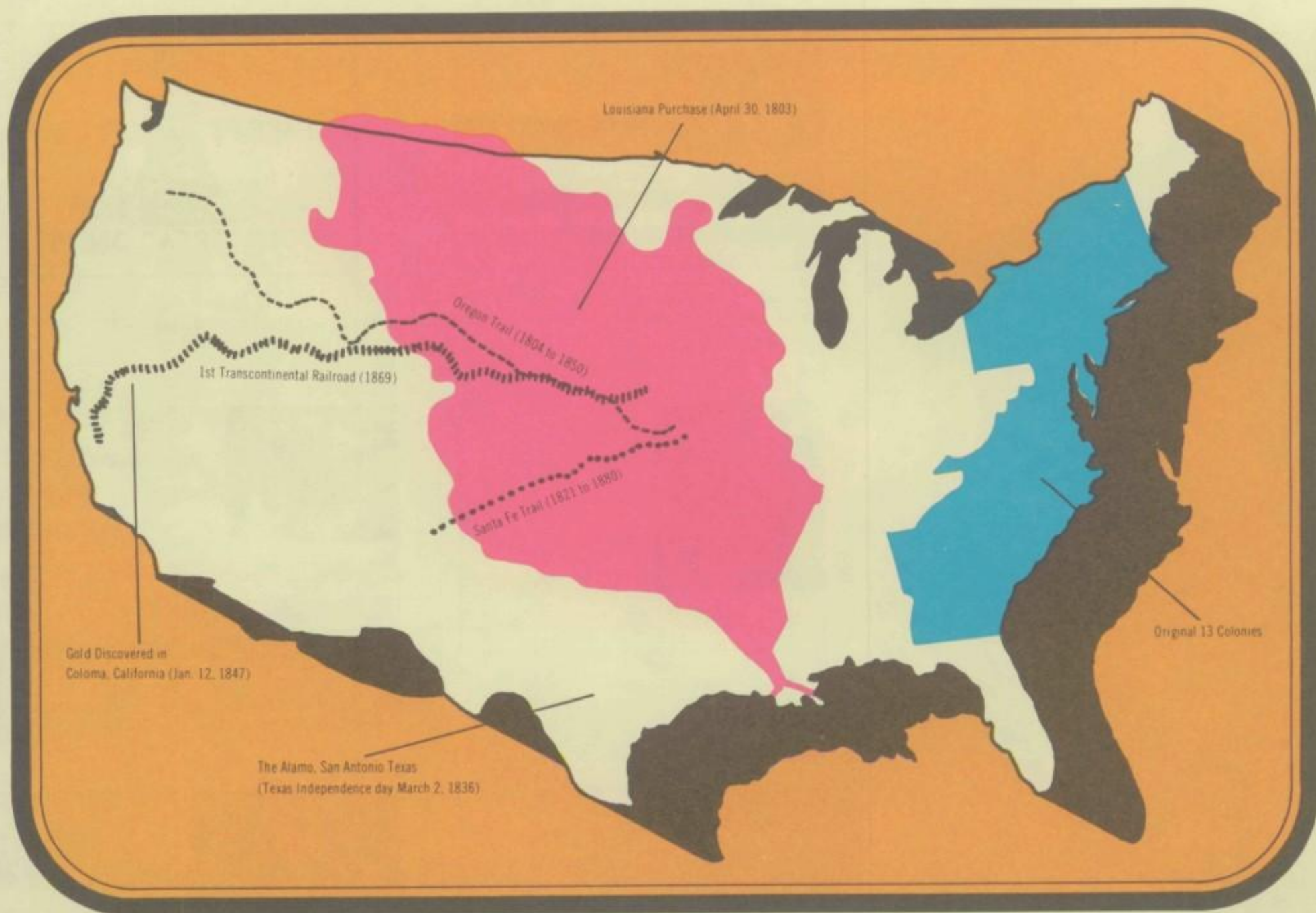
OFFER FOR SALE  
ONE MILLION ACRES OF SUPERIOR FARMING LANDS,  
IN FARMS OF  
40, 80 & 160 acres and upwards at from \$8 to \$12 per acre.  
THESE LANDS ARE  
NOT SURPASSED BY ANY IN THE WORLD.

THEY LIE ALONG  
THE WHOLE LINE OF THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD.  
For Sale on LONG CREDIT, SHORT CREDIT and for CASH, they are situated near TOWNS,  
VILLAGES, SCHOOLS and CHURCHES.

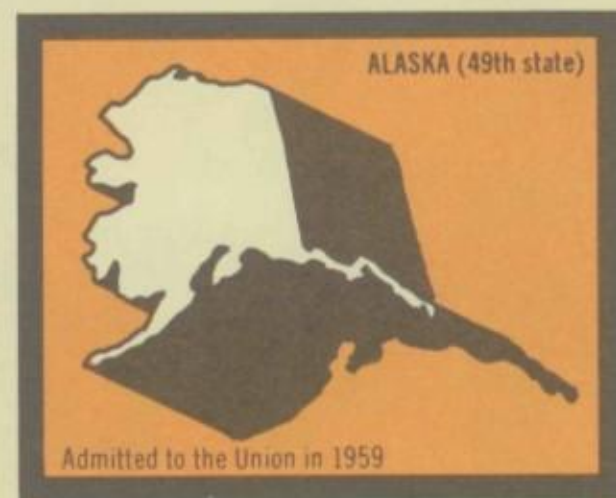
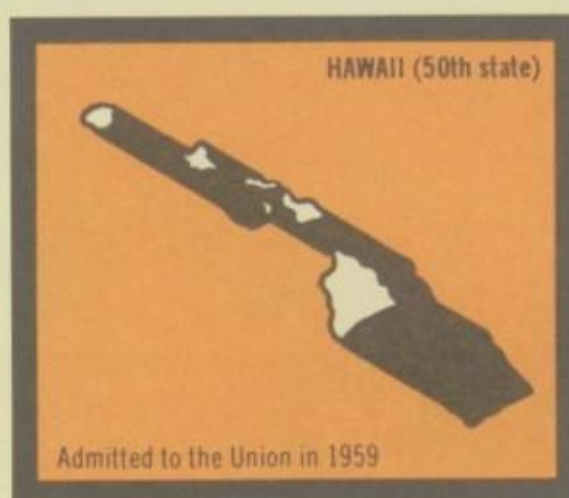


◀ Daniel Boone leads pioneers through the Cumberland Gap in this painting by George Bingham





## THE CHANGING NATION



Ownership of land had been just a dream to most of the colonists from feudal England. With the great expanse of cheap land opening up in the West, the dream became reality.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 opened the first sizable frontier in the Midwest, but the nation was not ready for it yet. It took a growing market in the East, where land was getting high-priced and scarce, and development of good transportation, to really start the frontier movement.

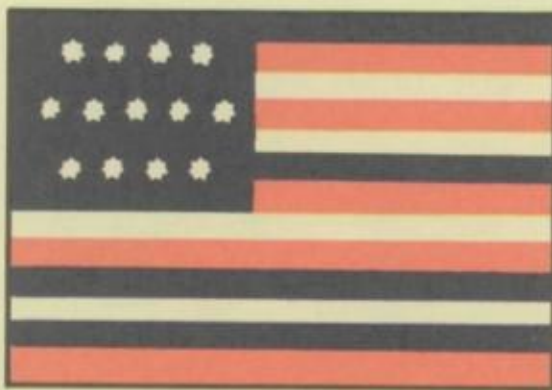
The Gold Rush caused hordes of settlers to take various routes to the Pacific Coast and its yellow riches. The railroads brought farmers and ranchers, along with the miners, who decided to stop all along the routes and

build their homes. Railroads were instrumental in the quick civilization of the West, bringing people in numbers so large that the resentful Indians were finally pushed back into unwanted and infertile areas.

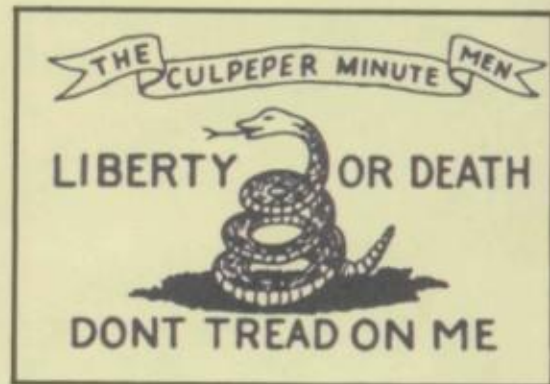
America became a haven for immigrants from every nation as freedom beckoned them to the teeming cities of the East, the plains, and the rich west coast farmlands.

Sick of the Civil War and with their own lands divided up and lost, many Southerners set out to "begin again" in the virgin territories. "Westering" soon became the national tradition as North and South moved together toward a new life. Americanism was advanced socially, by the hard-working, bare-fisted types who settled the frontiers.





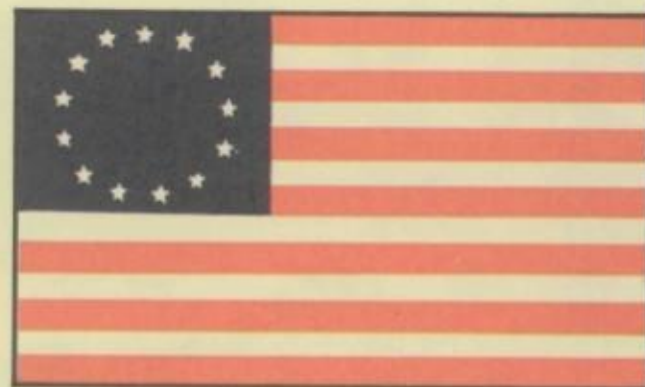
**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLAG**  
ALSO CALLED "SERAPIS" FLAG. GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS ORIGINATED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT COURT OF LOUIS XVI.



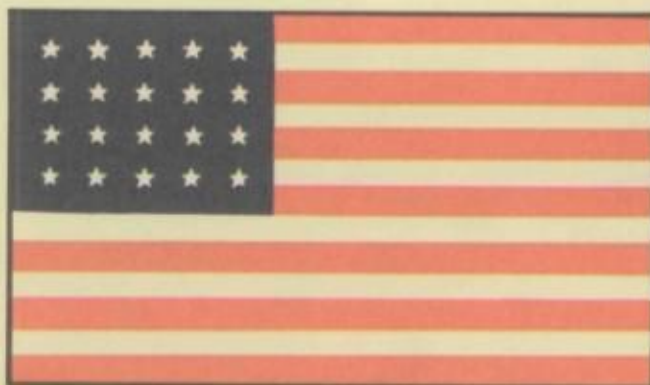
**CULPEPER FLAG — 1775**  
ONE OF THE EARLY RATTLESNAKE FLAGS CARRIED BY THE MINUTE MEN



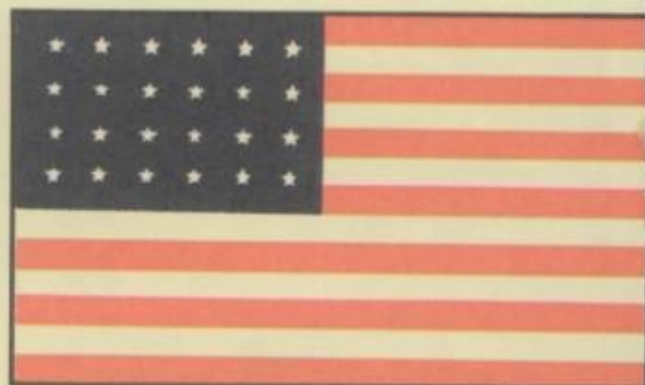
**BENNINGTON FLAG — 1777**  
FLAG OF VICTORY OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.



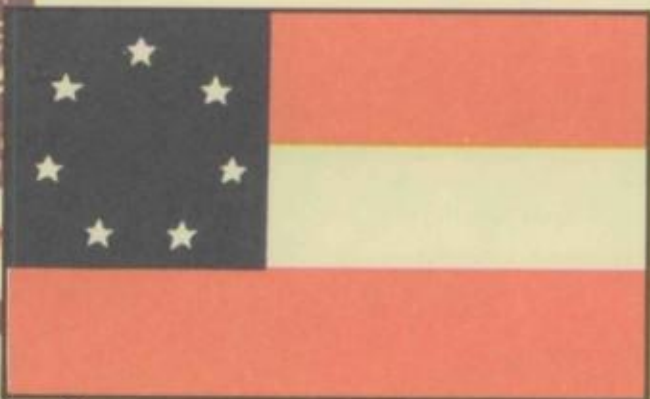
**FIRST STARS AND STRIPES**  
UNITED EMBLEM OF INDEPENDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORIGINATED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 14, 1777



**THE FLAG OF 1818**  
SHOWING RETURN TO THIRTEEN STRIPES AND ADDITIONAL STARS IN CANTON.



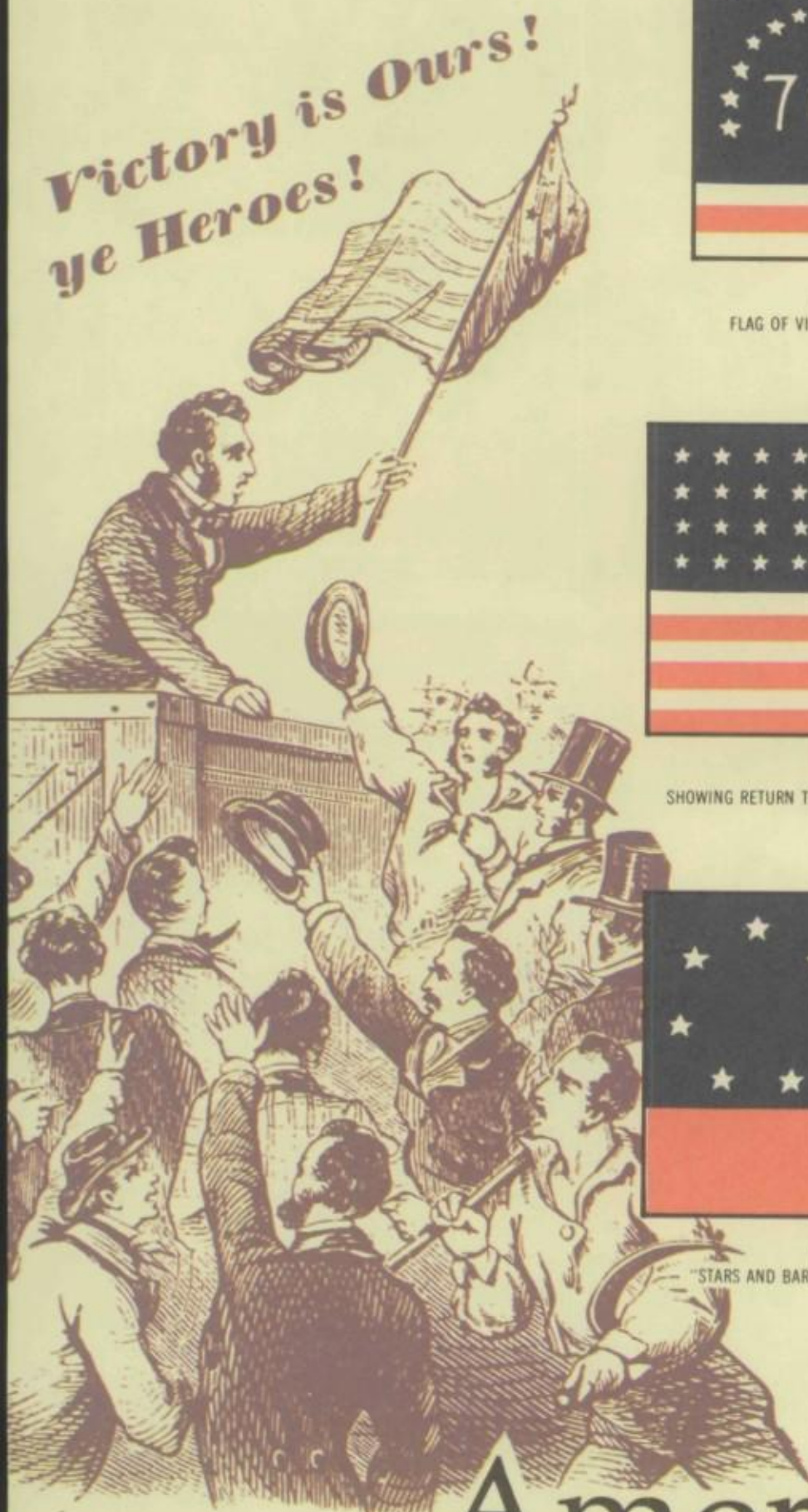
**"OLD GLORY"**  
NAME GIVEN BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM DRIVER, COMMANDING THE BRIG "CHARLES DAGGETT" IN 1831.



**FIRST CONFEDERATE FLAG**  
"STARS AND BARS" USED FROM MARCH 1861 TO MAY 1863.



**FLAG OF THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865**  
THE "STARS AND STRIPES" WITH THIRTY SIX STARS IN THE UNION. CARRIED BY THE NORTHERN ARMIES DURING LATER YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR.



# American Banners

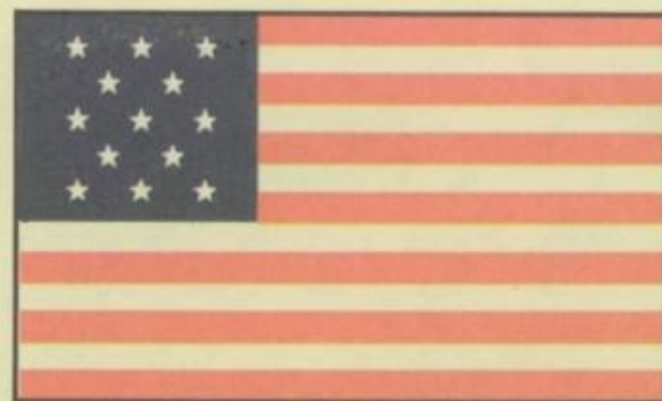




**CONTINENTAL FLAG**  
CARRIED IN 1775-1777. SHOWING PINE TREE, SYMBOL OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. IN PLACE OF THE CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW.



**LIBERTY TREE FLAG — 1776**  
THE PINETREE COMES FROM COINS OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1652.



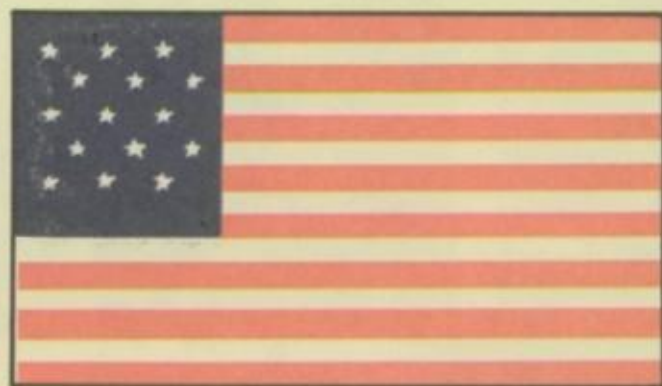
**FIRST NAVY STARS AND STRIPES**  
IN ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENT OF STARS BY CONGRESS, JUNE 14, 1777. IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR NAVY TO PLACE THE STARS IN FORM OF CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW.



**FLAG OF THE THIRD MARYLAND — 1778**  
CARRIED AT THE BATTLE OF COWPENS JANUARY, 1778 AND USED AS COLORS OF AMERICAN LAND FORCES UNTIL MEXICAN WAR.



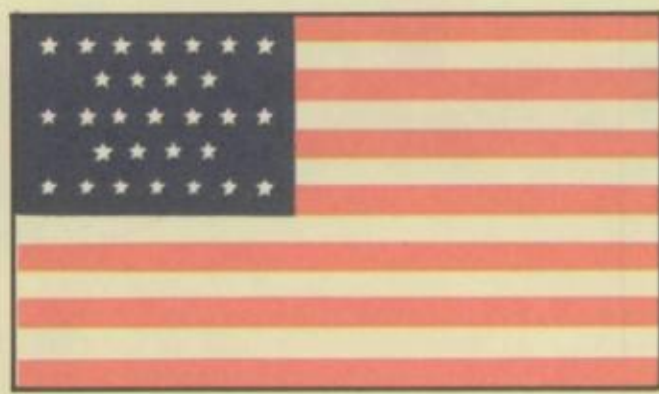
**JOHN PAUL JONES "STARRY FLAG"**  
RESCUED FROM THE SEA BY JAMES BAYARD STAFFORD DURING BATTLE BETWEEN BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.



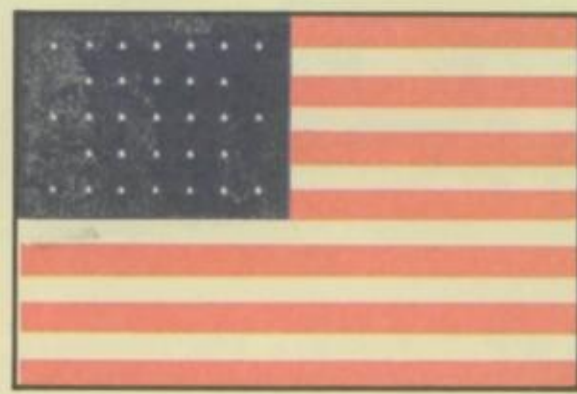
**FLAG OF THE WAR OF 1812 (1812-1814)**  
SHOWING FIFTEEN STARS AND FIFTEEN BARS AS CHANGED UPON ADMISSION OF VERMONT.



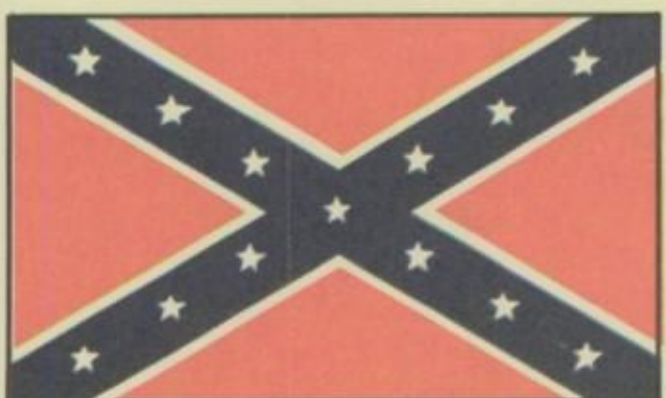
**FREMONT, THE PATHFINDER'S FLAG — 40's**  
EMBLEM THAT BLAZED THE TRAIL FOR THE COVERED WAGON IN THE ROARING 40'S. THE EARLY ENSIGN OF THE PLAINS.



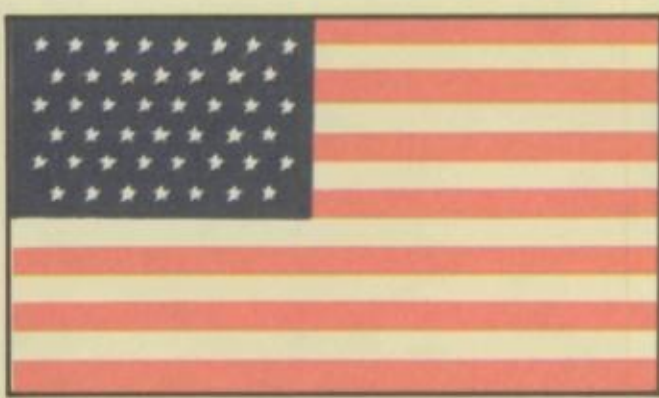
**FLAG OF THE MEXICAN WAR — 1845**  
NOT ACTUALLY USED AS REGIMENTAL COLORS BY TROOPS BUT AS FLAG OF CONQUEST AND OCCUPATION.



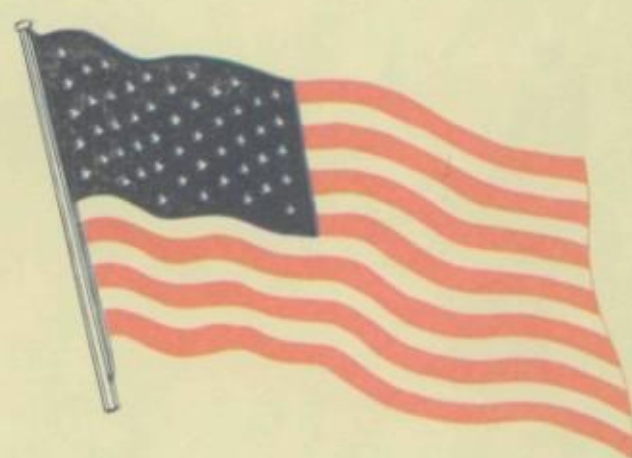
**COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG — 1854**  
THE FLAG THAT OPENED JAPAN TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION.



**CONFEDERATE BATTLE AND NAVY FLAG**  
USED FROM MAY 1, 1863 TO END OF WAR, 1865. THE BATTLE FLAG WAS SQUARE.



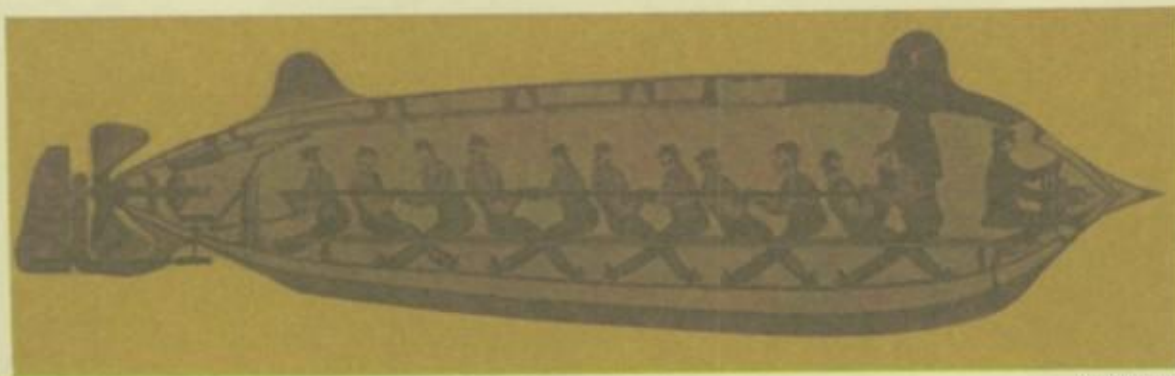
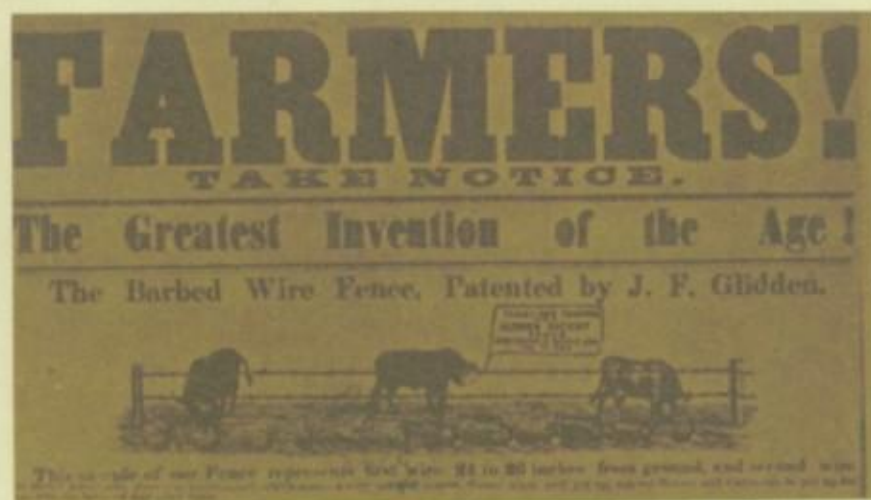
**FLAG OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR — 1898**  
THE EMBLEM OF LIBERTY THAT BROUGHT FREEDOM TO CUBA.



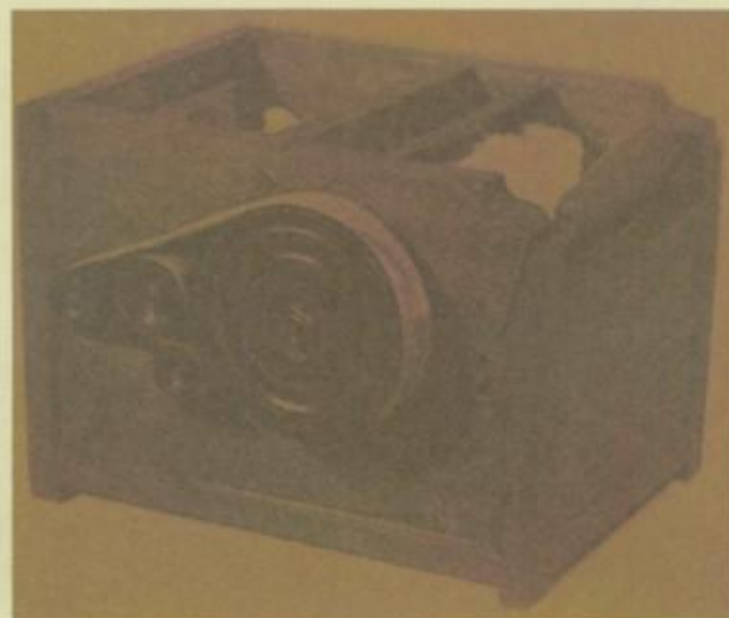
of Freedom \* \* \* \* \*



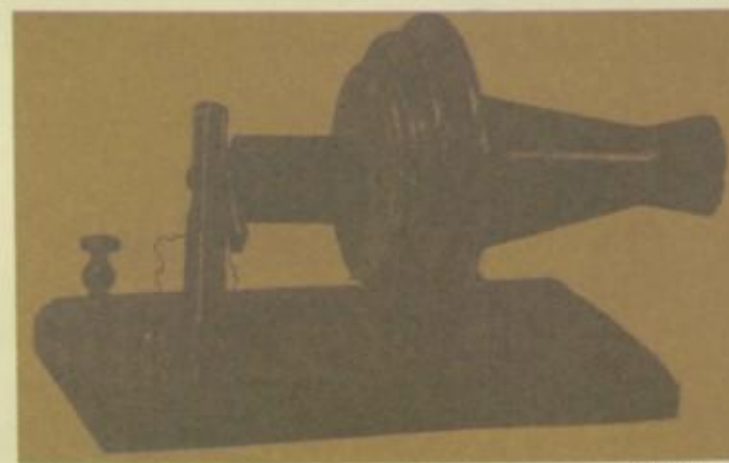
# NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF ....



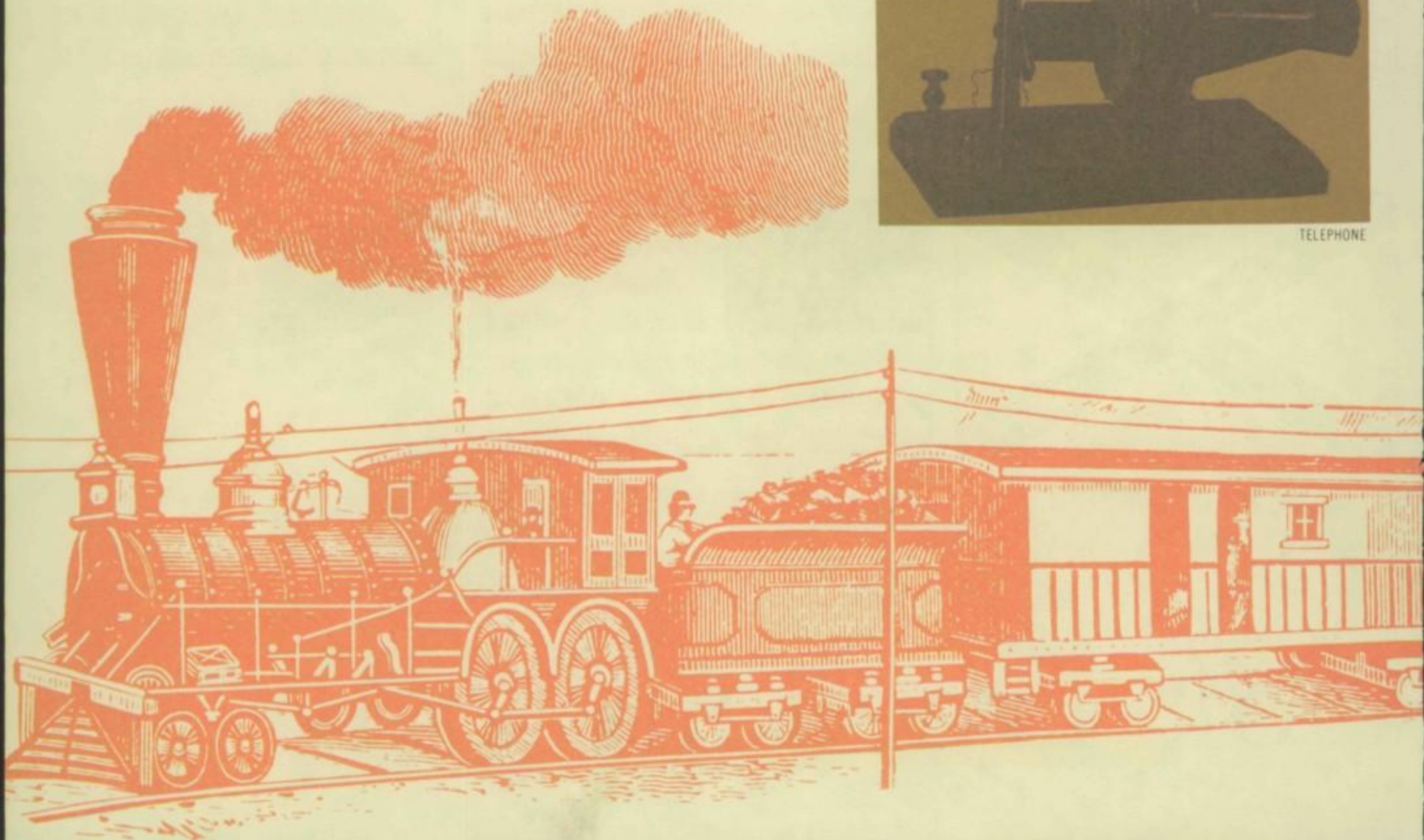
SUBMARINE



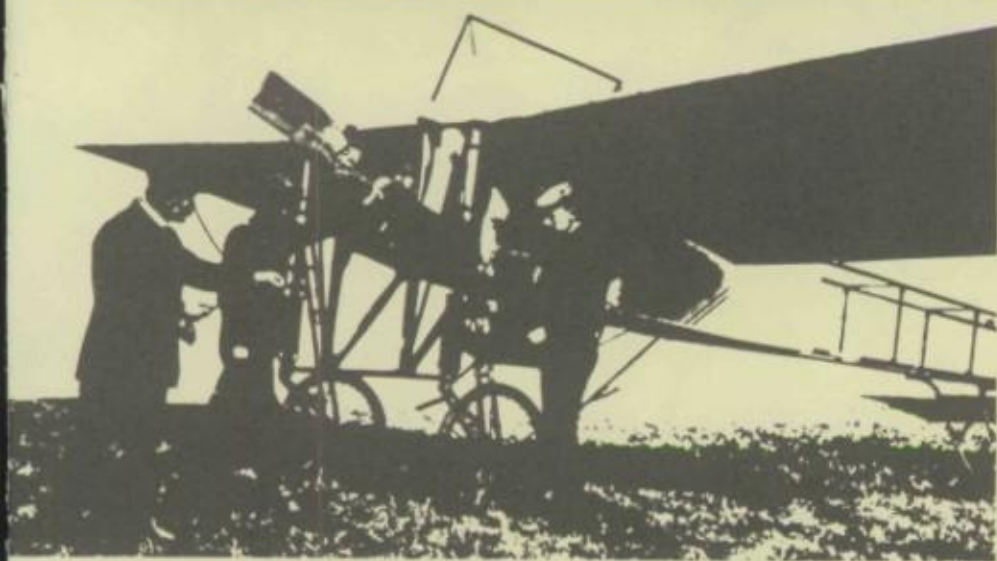
COTTON GIN (Model)



TELEPHONE

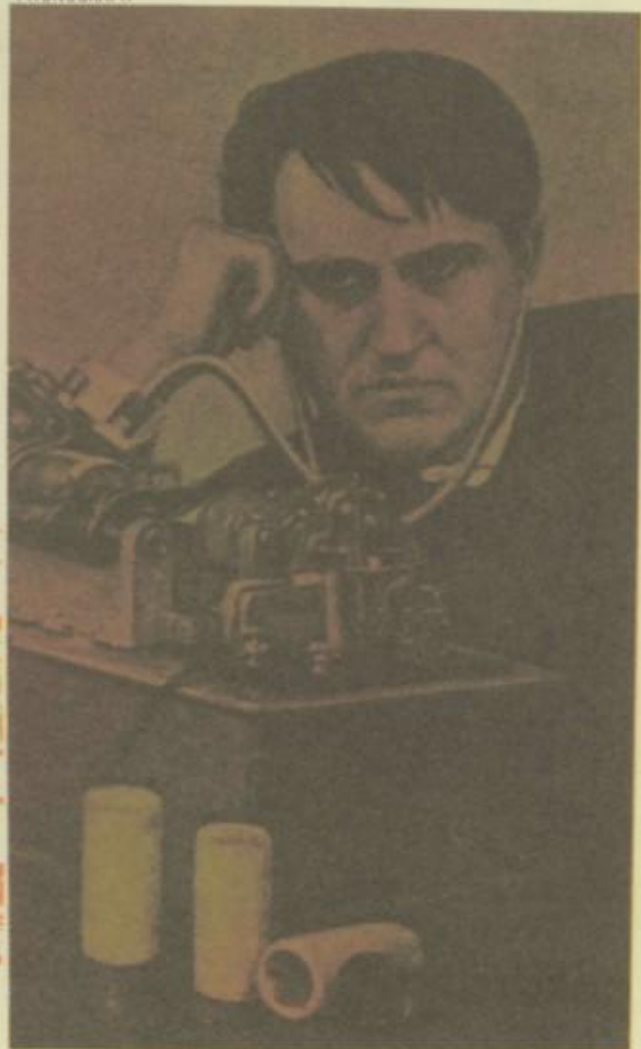






DRILL PRESS

PHONOGRAPH



Without realizing it, England instilled in the colonists the individual purpose and ingenuity that necessity breeds. With trade goods cut to a minimum, determined young leaders of the time set out to find ways of surviving without support from the Mother Country.

Agricultural methods and machines and labor saving devices were designed by our forefathers. As frontiers opened, Yankee genius had to conquer natural barriers in the wild new country, so suspension bridges were invented and methods of transportation were perfected for the purpose of opening the untamed areas. Later, they sought to section off the land with the revolutionary and controversial invention — barbed wire.

Cooper's 1-horsepower **Tom Thumb** train in 1830 and later, automobiles like the first Model T, and the 4-horsepower airplane; became American modes of travel from city to city and coast to coast.

Americans knew that the fertile lands of this nation would produce unequalled harvests if machines were designed to take over for man. They knew also that trade routes were difficult to travel and manufacturing would have to be done close to home. The cotton gin, textile looms, drill presses and a reaper which could cut six times as much grain as a hand scythe were some of the tools invented.

Protection for themselves and for their young country prodded inventors like Eli Whitney to perfect firearms and others to work on plans for the first submarine. Young inventors like Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison (called the nation's most valuable citizen) visualized machines that would light the country and open up communication with those in the far corners of the nation. The telephone, telegraph, phonograph and the first light bulb were discovered in the late 1800's and early twentieth century. This American way of doing for oneself inspired many to become inventors in their own right. Some sought to save labor and mass-produce for profit while others envisioned not only riches, but excitement and adventure as they discovered ways to defy nature.

Throughout the past 200 years the American mind has been unleashed to take whatever paths necessary to fulfill the needs. In the last half-century, the pace of discovery has been overwhelming and inventions for the taming of the universe lie in the grasp of America while the habit of "finding a way" is ingrained in its people. The seeds of industrial America were sown by these inventors resulting in today's mechanized society.

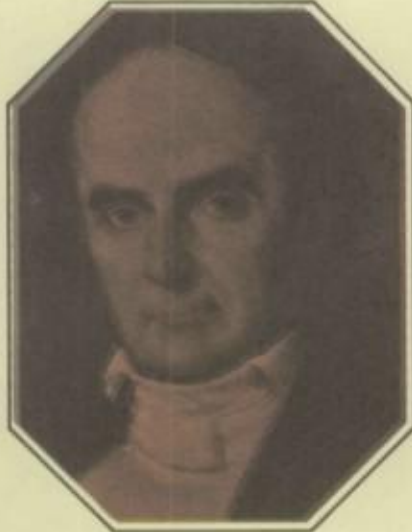


# THEY MADE THEIR MARK

Men and women who helped shape America's history



**THOMAS PAINE**, a bankrupt Quaker corsetmaker, sometime teacher, preacher and grocer wrote the most brilliant pamphlet of the American Revolution. His words in *Common Sense* reflected longings and aspirations that have remained part of American culture to this day.



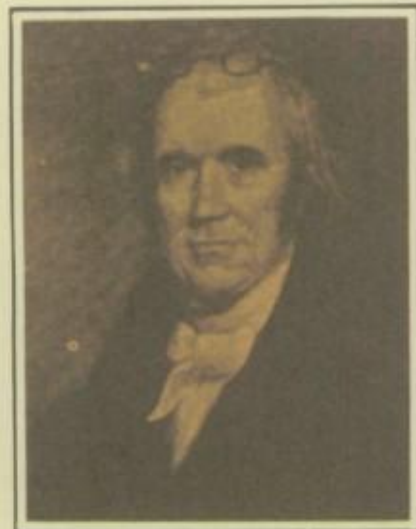
**DANIEL WEBSTER** chose law as a career and went on to become well-known in the courts and in politics. He was twice Secretary of State with an eye always to the Presidency which eluded him.



**DOROTHEA DIX** worked her entire adult life for reform of the existing penal and mental institutions in the mid-1800's. The first state hospital in the nation at Trenton, New Jersey was a direct result of her efforts.



The creator of the Cherokee alphabet, **SEQUOYAH**, was an artist, writer and silversmith. He used a simple 1821 English primer to compose the characters. The famous redwood trees of the Pacific coast bear his name.



Chief Justice **JOHN MARSHALL** established fundamental principles of American constitutional law. He is noted for his precedential declaration of a Congressional act as unconstitutional. He served through five administrations, from 1801-1835.



Born a slave in Maryland, **FREDERICK DOUGLASS** taught himself to read and write secretly and, at 21, escaped to freedom. He was an ardent abolitionist campaigning successfully for Negro suffrage and civil rights.



"The New Colossus," a sonnet composed by **EMMA LAZARUS** in 1883 is inscribed on a bronze tablet at the base of the Statue of Liberty. She organized relief for Jews and helped fugitives from the Czar's ghettos to establish homes in America.



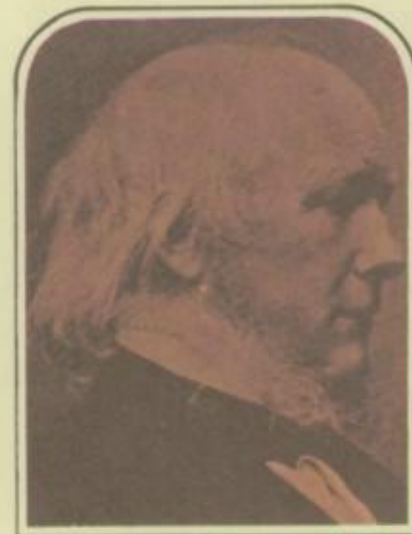
**AMELIA JENKS BLOOMER**, best known for a mode of dress she adopted during her campaign for equal rights for women. Though ridiculed until she gave up the costume, the term "bloomer" came to symbolize woman's bid for individual freedom.



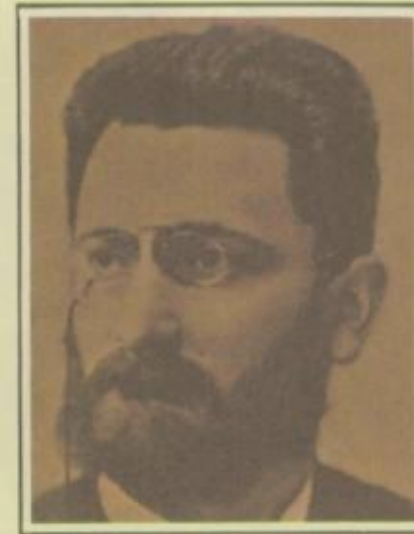
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN** epitomized the American dream of a humble young man ascending to the highest office of the land. He was superbly skilled at analyzing complex issues and translating them into meaningful words for the public. He was devoted to the preservation of the Union.



**HARRIET BEECHER STOWE** wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in an effort to make the whole nation realize the inhumanity of slavery. Her book resulted in one of the most popular and controversial plays on the American stage. The Civil War was kindled by this work.

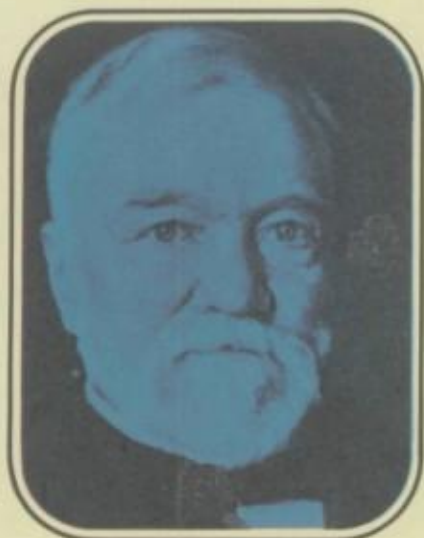


**HORACE GREELEY'S** admonition to "Go West young man" was a rallying cry of the pioneers of America. He was founder and editor of the *New York Tribune*. He was best known for his philosophy of social reform and his unsuccessful bid for the Presidency in 1872.



**JOSEPH PULITZER** was the first journalist to reach a truly massive audience. His *New York World* newspaper was the symbol of "yellow journalism" with its sensationalism aimed at the common man.





**ANDREW CARNEGIE** was a giant in the railroad and steel industries. He believed that it was the duty of a rich man to distribute his wealth during his lifetime. To that end, he established 2800 libraries and many cultural halls throughout America.



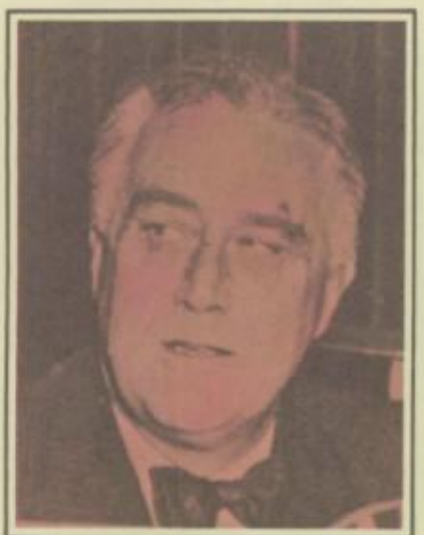
A lifetime passion for machinery led **HENRY FORD** to Detroit where, in 1896, he completed his first motor vehicle. The Ford Motor Company manufactured the first "Model T" in 1909.



One of the most elementary symbols of the American way of life was established when **J. EDGAR HOOVER** and his Federal Bureau of Investigation "G-men" set out to clean up the country. His career spanned over 40 years.



The motion-picture industry was revolutionized in America and **DAVID WARK GRIFFITH** became known as the "Father of the film art" and "king of directors" for his part in this revolution. His camera techniques were the pioneering steps of the industry.



Serving an unprecedented four terms as President of the United States, **FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT** was a popular leader who made extensive use of fireside radio chats to explain his plans and generate enthusiasm to push them through Congress.



**ROBERT FROST's** poetry was clear, understated, well-metered and told the stories of rural America. He was a four-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize and has been called America's poet laureate.



A plain, homely woman with tremendous appeal to the masses, who was always in the "thick of things" describes **ELEANOR ROOSEVELT** and her lifetime of politicking beside her husband during his four terms.



**THURGOOD MARSHALL** is the first Negro to serve as a justice of the Supreme Court. His law career was aimed primarily at civil rights cases.



The crippling poliomyelitis was conquered by **DR. JONAS SALK** in 1953 after more than 25 years of research. Polio was reduced by 95% in less than ten years. SALK's research continues in California at the Salk Institute.



**MARTIN LUTHER KING** was a leader in the cause of civil rights. He had been a pastor before turning to the cause of segregation. His leadership earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated by James Earl Ray in 1968.



Lieutenant Colonel **JOHN GLENN** started America's travels to outer space when he became the first American to orbit the earth. He had been an aviator in World War II and a test pilot in peacetime.



**GERALD R. FORD**, the first President to achieve the office without an election. In 1974, through a series of scandalous events, the Nixon administration toppled and FORD reached the position through approval by Congress.



# WORKING FOR THE YANKEE DOLLAR

## A CARD.

THE public at large is respectfully informed that a very large assortment of Caps and Stocks, of every description, may now be obtained at the most reasonable prices, by applying to

N. B. SYLVESTER,  
No. 10 South Fifth street.

Hair Cloth in every variety, French and American manufacture, made into Caps or Stocks at 3 hours notice. A large quantity of these articles come daily ready made.

N. B. The subscriber's store is No. 10 South Fifth street, 4 doors below Market, and opposite the side of the Schuykill Bank.

## OLD ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE GIRARD'S BANK.



A GOOD assortment of HATS, at No. 61 South 3d street, which will be sold at fair prices.

If those who wish a hat of any quality or fashion whatever, finished, can be accommodated, and should the article not please when finished, there will be no obligation on the part of those who order to take it. April 8-11

## HATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 41 South Third Street,  
NEAR CONGRESS HALL.



JOHN C. DYER offers for sale, HATS of every description, of superior qualities, and cheap. J. C. D. particularly invites the attention of the public to his four dollar Hats, which, for beauty, durability and cheapness, are not surpassed by any in the city.

JOHN C. DYER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a store in his line of business at the above named place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HATS, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the city. March 5-6mo

## PEARS' SOAP



A Specialty for Children.



RELIEF for the DISTRESSED and BALM for the WOUNDED is found in  
**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**  
Manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON,  
No. 14 HIGH STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Imagine buying that acre of land you have spotted for \$1.25! Or, even at the higher price of \$10. Those are the prices offered to our founding fathers to encourage settlement of the wilderness areas of this nation.

A stage wasn't the most comfortable way to go, but you could get from city to city for as little as \$3 — at the amazing pace of six miles per hour.

Compare today's wages with a 12-hour day in the early 1800's. A man earned 50¢ a day. Of course his dollar bought a little more than today's. Butter in 1826 was about 5¢ lb. in the Midwest; eggs, 3¢ doz.; corn 6¢ bu., wheat, 25¢ bu.; and a cow could be bought for \$5.

With travel becoming the American tradition, you could choose train, wagon, horseback or the water. A canal ride, with bed and board included, averaged 3 or 4¢ per mile. And when you reached your destination, you could sit down to a 5, or even 10 course meal for 25¢. (Ladies 20¢, in consideration of appetite.)

Farmers in the early 1800's could own the famous McCormick Reaper for a mere \$100. But the Civil War increased prices as the machine became the first item farmers could buy on time payments for the sum of \$1,500.

A good suit of clothes then might cost \$1.95 and ladies waists (blouses) were marketed for 49¢ to \$3.50 with a whole dress pattern priced at 15¢.

Cookstoves, "quality-satisfaction guaranteed," could cost you \$29.25 at \$4 per month and a dandy heating stove could set you back as much as \$5.73 and up. The first electric refrigerator cost \$900 — which might be enough to make you faint on your 1907 fainting couch that had cost a mere \$7.85.

Your new baby travelled in the height of fashion in a wicker sleeping coach (stroller) for the sum of \$12.04. If you had \$1,500 in 1903 you could show off in one of the first automobiles.

Ah, those were the days. Some of the current prices are reminiscent of those days, but at frontier prices, which were a whole different story. Hardy pioneers had to pay \$2 a pound for sugar, too. And the same for a pound of coffee or pepper. Those items were only 15¢ per pound back in civilized St. Louis. Flour was marked up 100 times for sale to the frontiersmen and during the famous Gold Rush, that precious commodity went for \$400 a barrel.

## FOR NEW YORK.

EVERY accommodation is afforded to passengers with the Mail, which is carried by the fastest route.



## ADAMS' PATENT SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads.

THE above Bedsteads are put together without a screw, and by means of the Windlass and Swelled Beam, the Sacking is kept crowning and elastic at all times with the least possible trouble, which is impossible to obtain in those made any other way.

Pure curled Hair Mattresses constantly on hand.

HUSTON SPRING SEAT ROCKING CHAIRS, Venetian, Transparent and India Blinds. Also, a great variety of ornaments and materials for interior decoration, constantly on hand, and Upholstery Work of every description executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch, by J. HANCOCK & Co.

S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets. P. S. J. H. & Co. grateful for past favours, they hope, by constant attention to business, and a desire to please, by keeping the richest articles in their line, to obtain future patronage. April 21-1v



## Philadelphia Museum,

IN THE UPPER PART OF THE

## ARCADE,

CHESNUT STREET, (ABOVE SIXTH.)

OPEN throughout the day, and ILLUMINATED every evening.

Admittance 25 Cents.

This Museum is the oldest and largest establishment in the United States, and contains immense collections of the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms of nature, from all parts of the world. These are beautifully arranged, so as to enable the visitor to study the objects with the greatest advantage. The collection of implements and ornaments of our aboriginal tribes is very extensive and interesting, and the Cabinet of Antiquities, and Artificial Curiosities, is not less worthy of attention. In addition to the ordinary attractions of a Museum, there is in this a very large collection of the Portraits of American Statesmen and Warriors of the Revolution, and of the most distinguished scientific men of Europe and America.

The Founder, C. W. Peale, desirous of securing the Museum permanently in this city, obtained an act of Incorporation, by which the stability of the Institution is insured. The act of Incorporation secures the use of the Museum in perpetuity to the city, and authorizes the Stockholders to appoint annually five trustees, who meet quarterly to regulate the business of the Institution. Nothing can be removed from the Institution under a penalty, and forfeiture of double the value of the thing removed; hence donations may be made with certainty on the part of the donors, that the articles placed in the Museum will always remain for the public good.

## Thomas Gibson, Plumber,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the House and Ship Plumbing, in all its branches, at No. 116 North Third street, where he has constantly on hand Hydrants, of various descriptions, Patent Water's Plank Kettles to burn Lough Coal of the newest construction, Water Closets, Baths, Tubs, Showers, Urns, Lead and Iron Pipes, Reports for Bleaching and all other Chemical apparatus, furnished at the shortest notice, and also, Sheet Lead of various sizes on the most reasonable terms. THOMAS GIBSON, Jan 5-1v 116 North Third street.

## Venetian Blind Warehouse,

N. E. CORNER OF FULMONT AND SECOND STREETS.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a very extensive assortment of Venetian Blinds.





JOHN B. KREYMER,

# QUILL Manufacturer

95 South Second street,

(Opposite the Merchants' Coffee-House, Philad.)

MANUFACTURES ALL KIND OF QUILLS,

Dutch, English, German,  
and Opaque,

FROM \$2 50 TO 30 \$ PER 1000.

SWAN AND CROW QUILLS,  
at various prices.

He also offers for sale, and keeps constantly on hand, at Manu-  
facturers prices, a large stock of

GRENVILLE'S CHEMICAL INK POWDER,

Warranted superior for immediate production of Jet Black Ink.

ALSO, SUPERIOR SEALING WAX,

Warranted to burn free and stick well, of various colours,  
viz. Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow,  
Brown, Gold, Rose, Flesh, Orange, &c.

## INCORRUPTIBLE Porcelain Teeth.

THE Subscriber res-  
pectfully informs the pub-  
lic, that he sets Porcelain, or  
any other Teeth the person may desire, on moderate  
terms. The approved Porcelain Teeth, which he manu-  
factures of any shade to correspond with the natural ones,  
will retain their original colour for any length of time, and  
are not decomposed by acids. Those set by him will be  
warranted to stand, and be as serviceable as any thing of  
the kind can be made.

Operations on the Teeth performed on reasonable  
terms.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, Dentist,  
No. 47 North Eighth, 4th door below Arch str. et.  
April 20—11



## WM. COUPLAND'S LIVERY STABLES,

Harmony Street,

RUNNING FROM THIRD TO FOURTH.

Between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, HARBOURS.

GIGS, SADDLE HORSES, &c.

TO HIRE.



## Wilmington and New-Castle Mail.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the Public, and the Citizens of Wilmington and  
New-Castle in particular, that they have established a Stage for the purpose of carrying the Mail  
between the aforesaid places, and also for the conveyance of passengers and baggage. It will  
leave New-Castle for Wilmington, every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, and arrive at D.  
Brinton's Tavern, in time for passengers to take the 8 o'clock Stage for Philadelphia.

The Stage will occasionally return to New-Castle in the forenoon, when a sufficient number of  
passengers offer, and back to Wilmington, and leave there every day for New-Castle after the  
arrival of the Philadelphia Stages.

Passengers may rest assured, that this establishment will be much safer and more expeditious  
than any heretofore established between those two Towns; having the best horses, and a careful  
driver.

Wilmington,  
Delaware.

JOSEPH BRINGHURST, p. m. Wilmington.  
DAVID MORRISON, p. m. New-Castle.



## CASHMERE BOUQUET PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.  
Composed of the most  
fragrant and costly  
extracts from flowers



COLGATE & CO. Perfumers  
NEW YORK.

## 470 Silver Watches,

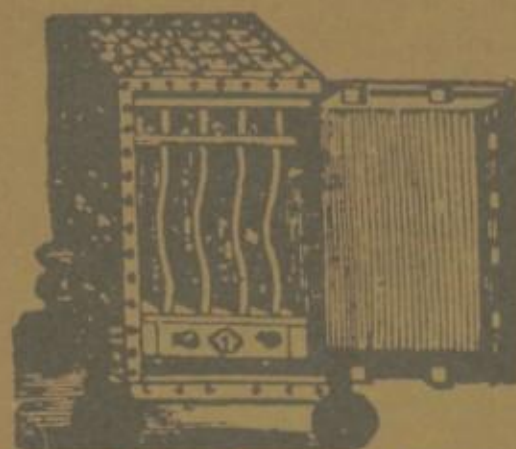


Each \$150 to \$200 each, war-  
ranted to run. Patent Levers,  
Gold and Silver of the most ap-  
proved makers, 1500 pair Gold and  
Silver, from 75 cts. to \$200.00 per  
pair. 5,000 Best Fine and Finger  
Rings from \$7.00 to \$50.00 per doz.—  
A variety of fancy goods, Steel and  
Gilt, Silver Spoons, Spectacles and  
Trinkets, &c. &c. For wholesale  
at reduced prices and on liberal terms. Most of the above  
goods manufactured and for sale by D. ROBINSON, at his  
store, No. 61 Market street, between Second and Third  
streets, one door above Newberry street, south side.  
Feb 13—3m

## GLASS CUTTING FACTORY.



THE subscriber still continues the  
Glass Cutting business, in all its vari-  
ous branches, and has at his store, No. 68  
North Third street, Philadelphia, a very  
extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass,  
cut, plain and pressed; furniture knobs, &c.  
of all kinds.—Country Merchants and  
others are requested to call and examine



## Superior Patent Fire Proof Composition CHESTS.

THE subscriber by constant study and unremitting indu-  
stry in this art, has made for the last twelve months a  
rapid discovery in fire proof materials. He continues to  
manufacture the above article at as low prices as they can  
be purchased to any part of the United States.

JOHN SCOTT,  
No. 1 Lodge street, north of Pennsylvania Bank.  
All orders thankfully received and sent to any part of the  
United States. Sep 1 25—11



## POWELL & THORP'S WESTERN & NORTHERN



Stage & Canal Packet Boat Office,



# THE SPIRIT OF A NATION

**"I was born American; I live an American; I shall die an American."** DANIEL WEBSTER

**"Don't give up the ship."** CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE

*"So you are the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war."* LINCOLN to Harriet Beecher Stowe.

**"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, . . ."** EMMA LAZARUS

**"The people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."** THOMAS JEFFERSON

**"A truly American sentiment recognises the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil."** GROVER CLEVELAND

**"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."** DAVID CROCKETT

**"A knowledge of the past prepares us for the crisis of the present and the challenge of the future."** JOHN F. KENNEDY

**" . . . That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."** LINCOLN

**"Historic continuity with the past is not a duty; it is only a necessity."** JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

**"America is a tune. It must be sung together."** GERALD STANLEY LEE

**"Go West, young man, and grow up with the country."** HORACE GREELEY

**"I come to present the strong claims of suffering humanity."** DOROTHEA DIX



737247



# NEW YORK CRI LEBANON FORD OVERHAUL

## WORLD EVENTS

1. **11/20/75 NEW YORK CITY'S FISCAL CRISIS** — New York City Mayor Abraham Beame, left, and New York Governor Hugh Carey are shown after returning from Washington where President Ford said he would not give federal aid to New York City until he sees what the state can do for itself.
2. **11/2/75 LEBANON** — Leftist Moslem fighters fire their heavy machine-gun at rightist Christian Phalange militiamen during heavy street fighting in Beirut, Lebanon.
3. **11/4/75 FORD ANNOUNCES POST CHANGES** — Ford announced an overhaul of his Pentagon, Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency leadership.
4. **4/15/75 TAIPEI** — At Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall in Taipei, U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller bows in front of casket of late President Chiang Kai Shek.



5. **8/27/75 HAILE SELASSIE** — Haile Selassie, deposed as Emperor of Ethiopia in 1974 died at 83. He is shown (above) with President Johnson and (below) with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
6. **10/16/75 REDS WIN SERIES** — Cincinnati's Johnny Bench raises his hands to greet Tony Perez after the Cuban hit his second homerun of the game during World Series action. Cincinnati clinched Series October 22.
7. **1/12/75 MILLER WINS OPEN** — Defending Champion Johnny Miller urges in final putt for 14 stroke victory in the Phoenix Open. But Jack Nicholas was still the top money winner in 1975.
8. **5/3/75 WINS 101st DERBY** — Fools Pleasure (4) with Jacinto Vasquez up, crosses finish line to win 101st Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs. Avatar (7) finished second.
9. **4/30/75 SAIGON** — Photo shows the last Viet evacuees to leave by boat from Saigon waterfront as PRG troops close in.
10. **10/23/75 HEADED FOR DESERT MARCH** — A crowd of Moroccan civilians in Marrakech moves toward trucks that will take them to the border. A peaceful march into the Spanish Sahara by 350,000 unarmed Moroccans is planned.
11. **3/28/75 SAUDIS VIEW FAISAL'S GRAVE** — Only a low mound of sand and a few rocks mark the final resting place of the man who was the richest ruler in the world. Faisal was assassinated March 25 by a nephew.
12. **5/13/75 CENTER OF ACTION** — Rick MacLish (19) of Philadelphia Flyers is surrounded after he scored during the Stanley Cup playoffs with the New York Islanders. Philadelphia went on to capture the prized Stanley Cup by beating the Boston Bruins for the NHL Championship.



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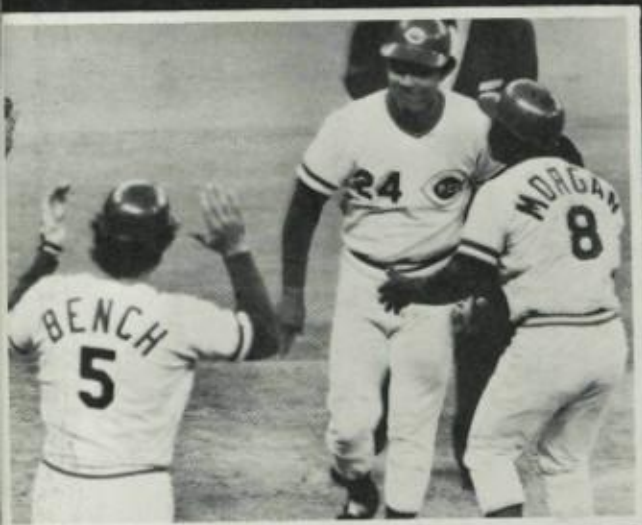
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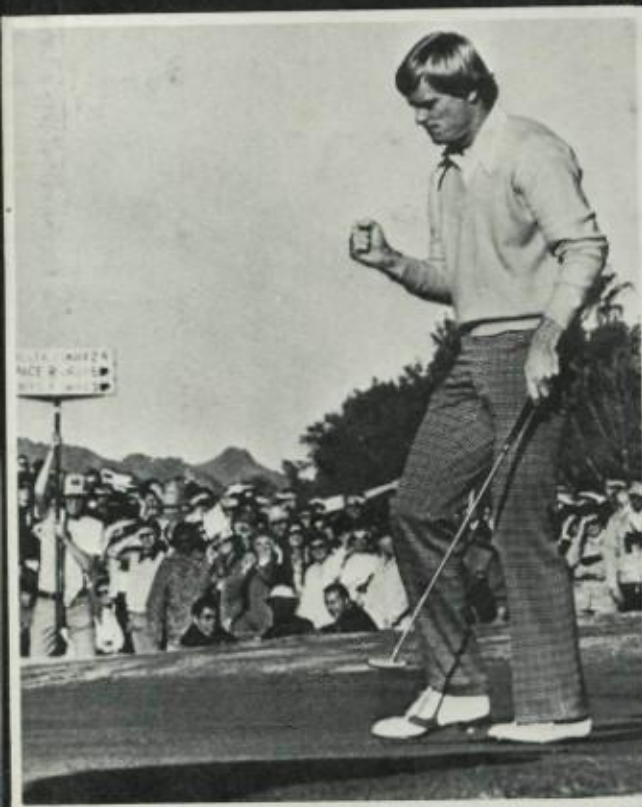
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# CHIANG HAILES REDS W



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7



8

# MILLER WINS O KENTUCKY DER SAIGON PULLLO



9



10

# DESERT MA KING FAISA STANLEY C



11



12



